Chicago Tribune.

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say amen. Bridgeport wasn't taken into the city map to be a stench in one's nostrils, "not by no means."

Lt.-Col. John A. Bross.

The dispatches received yesterday, both in private and news telegrams, make certain and prophetic the boding chill with which the friends of Lieut. Col. John A. Bross in this city, read the earliest advices that his command, the Twenty-ninth Colored Volunteers, was among the seven devoted colored regiments thrown into the "imminent deadly breach" in the operations before Petersburg on Sunday last. The briefly outlined picture of the extremity of that peril, the general statement of the appalling struggle, and the cloud of gloom that at the end rested on the ill-starred position of that day's undertakings, were all melancholy suggestions of fears as to the fate of this gallant officer. Concerning him it was known that he would do his whole duty, even in that hour when the path of duty was the road to death. He has fallen. The accursed rebellion has claimed another victim from among our sons and brothers.

John A. Bross, the fifth son of Dea. Moses Bross, now of Morris, in this State, was born at Milford, Pike county, Penn., February 21st, 1826. He received a thorough academic education at the Chester Academy in Orange county, New York. He entered as student the law office of Messrs. Booth & Jansen, in Goshen, New York, and completed his studies with Hon. Grant Goodrich in Chicago, coming hither in December, 1848. He at once entered on the practice of his profession in this city, winning and holding an honored position among his brethren at the bar. In June, 1858, he was united in marriage to Miss Belle Mason, eldest daughter of Hon. Nelson Mason, of Sterling, Ill. The fruit of their union is a little son of three summers, old enough to enjoy and clap his hands at the spectacle of the pageant of departure of his father's regiment, not old enough to realize the blow that has made him fatherless.

The breaking out of the war for the Union very early called the attention of the subject of this sketch from private pursuits, in which he was winning honor and success, and from a home whose happiness was unmarred. Actuated by patriotism, not ambition, by a desire to serve his country in her peril, he recruited a company for the 88th Illinois regiment, Col. Frank Sherman commanding, and as its Captain led it in the battles of Perryville, Stone River, and Chickamauga, participating in the thickest of those battles, and winning high encomiums from his brother officers and renewed confidence from his men, by his heroism and self-devotion.

His views and insight into the nature of this struggle, his hatred of the cause of the rebellion, his sympathy with the oppressed race for whose oppression he saw our nation visited with direful penalty, had, at the outset, prepared him for the stage in the war, reached by others through a conquest of bitter prejudices. He believed in the manhood of the colored race, and recognized in them a powerful agency, under Providence, for turning against themselves the devices of their oppressors and our enemies. Thus in favor of the arming of the blacks in the cause of the Union, he interested himself with a zeal in the formation of the colored regiments accepted from this State. The regiment rendezvoused at Quincy, and under his command was mustered as the 29th U. S. Colored Infantry. While he wrought with zeal to further recruiting in this State, his influence and attention to his recruits in camp rapidly advanced them in all soldierly acquirements. When the regiment was ordered forward, its numbers yet unfilled, it won high praise for its perfection in drill, and reflected high credit on our State and city, as accorded by all who saw it en route to the front, in the Virginia theater of war.

It was with a perfect realization and most complete acceptance of the enhanced perils of his position that Lt. Col. Bross thus went forward a second time in the service of his country. In his farewells to his friends, in his partings with relatives, he took no pains to conceal his convictions that the path that lay before him was one along which his returning footsteps might not pass. Fort Pillow still shone freshly red in the annals of rebel ferocity; but the malignant brutalisms they held in store for all colored troops and their officers he looked calmly upon, and went forward. Then followed a brief and unimportant connection with the campaign against Richmond, chiefly in guard duty, the regiment, meanwhile, receiving further accession to its numbers, until it would shortly have been full.

Suddenly from out of the comparative lull of arms, comes the springing of the mine in the enemy's center, and our devoted columns are thrown forward in an assault, the details of which will thrill coming ages, and be read in the history of earth's battles, long after more peaceful pages in our national history shall have been turned. In this assault, which became a carnage, among the slaughtered victims of his own regiment and the hero-dead of the Ninth corps, fell John A. Bross. It is a melancholy but genuine relief that he died as a soldier would wish to die—on the field—and escaped that other fate we know he had dreaded yet more—the tortures and butchery that our enemies hold in store, as yet unrebuked by this Government, for officers and men of our colored regiments.

Thus has ended another young and promising manhood passed from among us into the history of this peril and salvation of our republic. None have met the death of the soldier more heroically or calmly. He recognized the nature of this struggle and the priceless sacrifices it would cost, and did not shrink to contemplate the possible record of his own among them. Nor was he ever disturbed or swayed by the timid question of doubtful patriotism, "*Is it worth all this?*" As a Christian, recognizing a Providence in all the concerns of nations as of men, we believe it of him that had the question been asked in his moment of extremest pain and peril, when death raged about him, when shot and shell plowed furrows through the ranks of living men at his side, when his own life was ebbing, and the thought of loved ones came nearer to his mind—"*Is it worth all this?*"—he would have looked beyond the present peril and anguish of the hour, to the happier state of a nation rescued through such sacrifices, and answered, "Yes—worth this and a thousand fold more, to purchase Peace under Liberty, and the perpetuity of our institutions for the millions who are to come after us."

From such sacrifices that are falling thick and fast among our homes, by the purchase of these lives laid down that a nation may live, will come the reward of all this suffering—a rescued country, its foundations cemented anew in the blood of its patriot sons. Of these Chicago has a share, the present desolations of which rest heavily upon many hearts and homes.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

THE OPERATIONS BEFORE PETERSBURG.

Full Details of the Attack and Failure of Saturday.

Thrilling Details of the Assault and the Carnage.

We Are Driven Back to our Former Position.

Serious Losses to our Attacking Force.

Some Particulars of Our Losses.

Death of Lieutenant Colonel John A. Bross, of Chicago.

The Rebel Raid Northward

Pennsylvania Cleared of Rebels.

The War in Georgia---Latest Advices.

The Situation Before Atlanta—Reports of Late Battles.

Civil War on the Prairies—Matters in Montgomery County.

A Powerful Union Force Ready to Crush Out the Banditti.

Exciting Events in Store—Recent Occurrences.

FROM GRANT'S ARMY.

Details of the Late Operations Before Petersburg—The Present Situation.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 2.

The following from your special correspondent failed to go forward last evening from a break in the telegraph lines:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, July 30, 7 p. m.

The attack upon the enemy's works, the opening of which, early this morning, was announced in my last dispatch, has resulted in a failure, instead of the expected success. The explosion of the mine was delayed until 4.20 a. m., by a defect in the fuse. The rebel work went up, not all at once, but successively, by three explosions, as intended. A mass of matter was thrown up about one hundred feet, and fell back to the depth of the mine, about thirty feet below the surface.

The earth for a few hundred yards around the fort shook for several seconds, as though moved by an earthquake, the shock being sensibly felt by the troops formed for attack.

The attacking column was formed as stated yesterday, only the 2d and 1st brigades of Ledlie's division, followed by the 35th Massachusetts, provided with intrenching implements, pushed forward to the charge. They had moved but a few yards when they received a tremendous volley from the enemy, who had doubtless been put on the alert through the noise made by the concentration of troops, and the movements of artillery and trains during the night, so close to their front.

The explosion, although it had destroyed the rebel redan, had not moved the rebel abattis and other obstructions in its front, and the assailants had great trouble in working their way through them. The interior of the rebel fort presented an awful spectacle. It had been occupied by parts of the 18th and 22d South Carolina regiments, and a battery of six rifled 8-inch guns.

The whole—men, guns, ammunition and everything—had gone up and fallen back in a mingled mass. About two hundred men were only partially covered, and struggled desperately to get clear. About twenty, including several officers, were subsequently dug out. Part of the attacking columns advanced some distance to the right of the fort and carried part of two lines of the breastworks connecting the fort with the main rebel line to the rear of it.

About two hundred and fifty prisoners were captured in their intrenchments and the rifle-pits about the fort and sent to the rear. As soon as our troops had reached the works, the enemy commenced a very heavy musket fire from two sides of an angle, which their breastworks formed in the rear of the fort. Several batteries also opened with shell and grape shot.

Notwithstanding the tremendous fire directed against the rebel line by our heavy and light batteries, the enemy's fire became so intensified that the advance of our column toward the Cemetery Hill, about four hundred yards beyond the fort which they were ordered to carry was checked and halted, and the men sought refuge behind the ruins of the work and breastworks, and rifle pits behind them.

Two minutes after Ledlie's division had moved to the attack, Potter's and Wilcox's division, of the same corps, moved to the right and left of the work. Several attempts were made to continue the assault, but all failed under the sweeping fire of the enemy. About six o'clock, one of Gen. Ferrero's colored division was ordered to move forward to the right of the fort upon Cemetery Hill, and advanced steadily until it got under the enfilading fire of the enemy, when, instead of keeping to the right of other divisions, the blacks got confused and rushed pell-mell among the other troops in and about the fort. The interior of the latter, after the explosion, had the form of a crater, the upper part being about sixty feet in diameter. It was already crowded from top to bottom, with troops.

The negroes rushed in from all sides, in a state of confusion and terror. The enemy, in the meantime, as could be plainly seen from our main line, had rapidly moved their forces from their right and left to the threatened part of their line and about the forts. From both infantry and artillery the fire became more and more severe. Again and again the attempt was made to charge from the front, but the troops could not do it. Small parties commenced trying to run back, from the fort to our main line. They became more and more numerous, and quite a number of them managed to get through. The distance from the fort to our main line was about 150 yards. Our men, in running back, had to make it over a field swept by rebel fire, and hundreds of them were killed and wounded. The enemy, perceiving the confused condition of our troops, resorted to the offensive. They advanced several times from their lines, but were driven back by our fire. At about ten o'clock, however, when most of the batteries had ceased firing, they made a grand charge and occupied most of the ground in the rear of the fort. No sooner had their yells and volleys announced their charge than a vast swarm of our men, mostly negroes, were seen rushing out from under cover toward our lines; half of them were shot down.

As stated yesterday, in giving the order of attack, the 5th corps were massed on the left of the 9th, and the 18th to its right. The 2d corps, that had marched all night from the north side of the James, was formed in reserve in rear of the 18th. When it was ascertained, about 7 o'clock, that the 9th corps was not making any headway, supporting attacks were ordered to be made.

Turner's division of the 10th corps pushed forward to gain a position as far advanced as that held by the 9th corps, but this one had no decisive effect. The number of the 9th corps, in and about the fort, had become materially reduced by 10 o'clock by the falling back to the main line. What remained now continued in its position until about 11 o'clock, when an order was issued to fall back to the original position along the whole line.

The order was executed by the whole army, except that part of the 9th corps in the ruins of the rebel fort. Efforts were made to get the order to them, but several officers carrying them were shot down. At about 2 o'clock, Gen. Bartlett, who had stayed by the force, sent a note by a private, stating that he and those with him could not hold out longer, if not promptly supported. Shortly afterwards, the rebels made another charge, to which it was soon evident the fort would have to succumb. At this hour we hold exactly the same position as occupied before the attack.

It is impossible to ascertain what number of officers surrendered in the fort. Gen. Bartlett, who was unable to move, owing to the breaking of his artificial leg, Col. Marshall, of the 14th heavy artillery, Col. Weld, of the 57th Massachusetts, wounded in the left arm, are among the captured. Our exact loss is not known. The troops in the attacking column suffered much during the day from the intense heat and the want of water.

Gen. Sheridan moved past the rear to our army to the southwest, in the course of the forenoon, to carry out his part of the programme, viz: To attack Petersburg from the west and southwest. His orders were modified during the forenoon. Officers and men engaged in the conflict say that the rebels showed no mercy to the prisoners they took before the surrender of the fort; that they clubbed and stabbed both whites and blacks indiscriminately. A large number of our killed and wounded were lying, this evening, in the open field between the fort and our main line. They could not be removed, owing to the enemy's sweeping fire.

The prisoners that were taken represented principally Beauregard's corps. A few belong to Longstreet's and Hill's. Two thousand wounded have been reported to the Medical Director. In the cannonading, early in the morning, ninety five heavy pieces were employed, in addition, a number of light batteries. Some of our heavy batteries were unmasked for the first time. The rebel artillery fire from all points of their line was very severe, and their shell wounded large numbers of our men. The Fifth corps was under fire all day, but hardly engaged the enemy. Part of the Second corps was held in reserve and did not fire a shot.

DEATH OF LIEUT. COL. J. A. BROSS.
GEN. JULIUS WHITE'S DISPATCH.

NEAR PETERSBURG, via WILMINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 2, 1864.

To William Bross, Chicago:

We are burying the dead under the flag of truce this morning.

I could not learn positively that your brother, Col. Bross, was among the captured. He may have been killed in the heroic charge he led, but I believe not.

I arranged with a rebel officer to inform me as soon as possible.

JULIUS WHITE.

LATER.
A DISPATCH FROM LIEUT. GASPER.

William Bross, Chicago:

Col. John A. Bross is dead and buried inside the picket line.

In case of his death, he desired me to send his horse and effects to his family. They are in my possession; I will keep them until I hear from you.

Lieut. J. W. Chapman is slightly wounded. Capt. Aikin lost a leg. Major Brown is not wounded.

J. J. GASPER.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 2.—The regiment which was blown up by Gen. Grant's mine, in front of Petersburg, was the 1st North Carolina regiment, formerly of Jenkins' brigade, and commanded by Col. Hagood. At the time of the explosion it numbered but 250 men, having been badly cut up in previous service.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, August 1.—A flag of truce is now prevailing, and a party have gone out to bury the dead, and bring in the wounded. The numbers are represented as being quite large.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 2.—The *Commercial's* Washington dispatch says Gen Grant regards the attack on Petersburg as demonstrating that Lee had not sent any considerable force to invade Pennsylvania.

An apparently well informed deserter from Lee's army states that the rebel troops operating in the valley are those of Early and Breckinridge. Early's troops were first sent up the valley, and on the eve of starting drew rations for 10,000 men. Breckinridge's command followed, numbering 10,000 men.

There is no truth, he says, in the rumor that the raiders had been joined by A. P. Hill's corps, for up to Thursday last Hill's troops were in the intrenchments at Petersburg.

The published statements that Anderson's and Heath's divisions were detached from Petersburg and sent to Richmond to look after Hancock, leaving A. P. Hill's corps within the defenses of Petersburg is also incorrect. He says Heath's and Anderson's divisions compose Hill's corps, and they could not have been sent away, for Hill was certainly in the defenses of Petersburg at the time of the explosion of Grant's mine.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, August 2.—A Washington special to the *Commercial*, dated the 1st, says: "Gentlemen who spent yesterday with General Grant represent him as in good spirits and confident of his ultimate success."

A special to the New York *Post*, from Washington, has the following: "Details of Saturday's operations before Petersburg have been received here. They may be summed up thus: After the mine exploded in front of the 9th corps, a charge was ordered, and the rebels immediately opened a terrific fire from every part of their lines. It was impossible for our troops to withstand such a galling fire, and they fell back in good order, bringing with them 350 prisoners. A brigade of colored troops was then ordered to charge.

Six pieces of artillery fell into our hands, but it was impossible to extricate them from the ruins of the explosion.

The loss of the enemy was severe. One South Carolina regiment was blown into the air, and a large number of men were killed. Gens. Bartlett and Wild were captured by the rebels.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Saturday, July 31, 1864.

The exact loss in the battle of yesterday is not officially learned. It is believed to be 2,500, exclusive of the missing.

Large numbers of our wounded are lying between the two lines, and cannot yet be removed.

Gen. Butler sent a flag of truce today, but it was peremptorily refused by the rebel officers, who also refused to exchange newspapers. Many believe that either their lines are very weak, or that they have some extensive move afoot and are afraid of its being known. The raid into Pennsylvania may be the reason.

The lines of both armies are about the same as before the last battle.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 2.—Captain Martin, of the steamer City of Hudson, which left Fortress Monroe on Sunday afternoon, says that President Lincoln and Gen. Grant were in consultation at that place when she left.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

Interesting Summary of State News.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
SPRINGFIELD, Tuesday, Aug. 2, 1864.

The Copperhead papers have been charging that Massachusetts and other Eastern States have been credited with the one hundred days' men, while Illinois has not. Gov. Yates made inquiries at the War Department, and has received an answer to this effect: That no credits have ever yet been given to any State for men whose term of service was less than six months. Illinois is on the same footing with regard to one hundred day men as New York, Massachusetts and other States.

The 43d Illinois, organized in St. Clair, Knox, Rock Island, Monroe and Cook counties, is on its way here from the South, to be furloughed for thirty days.

The First National Bank of this city received $29 500 in subscription to the new United States loan.

Colonel John Williams, President of the First National Bank of this city, advanced the money, free of charge, on the pay rolls of artillery companies A and B of Chicago, when they were in this city. All the other institutions demanded three per cent discount.

The boys of the 22d regiment are very anxious to be led against the rebels in Montgomery county. This is the regiment of which the *Register* of this city boasted that nine-tenths of the men were for General McClellan.

Hon. Shelby N. Culbon, of this place, Union candidate for Congress in the 8th District, will address the County Convention and citizens of Tazewell county at Tremont on the 10th day of August.

Forty-five sick and wounded soldiers of Iowa regiments arrived here yesterday *en route* for Keokuk from Kentucky and Indiana hospitals.

The 9th infantry, Col. Murry, will arrive here to-day from the army of the Tennessee to be mustered out.

The presentation of the flag of the 22d Illinois volunteers to the Governor took place in the Hall of Representatives at five o'clock this afternoon. The remnant of the gallant regiment marched to the State House with a band playing, and the remains of the old flag flying. Col. Dengler, in an appropriate speech, presented the flag, and Gov. Yates made a very happy response, in which he complimented the remains as among our best citizens, and foremost in the war in defense of the Union and its flag. He alluded touchingly to the fact that the 22d did noble service at the battle of Shiloh where it lost seven officers; also fifty men of the rank and file were killed, and 150 wounded. He also spoke of the services of the regiment at Vicksburg, and also under Gen. Steele in the Red River expedition.

After the ceremony the regiment returned to its quarters.

There is nothing new from the Montgomery county troubles.

THE CIVIL WAR IN ILLINOIS.

The Disturbance in Montgomery Co.—Movement against Clingman's Band—Stirring Events Promised.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
HILLSBORO, Montgomery Co., Ill., Tuesday, Aug. 2.

On Friday morning, a band of citizens from Montgomery county, Ill., numbering about 500 men, well mounted and well armed, under the chief command of Deputy Sheriff Stevenson, with Capt. Sparks, Wells and Blair as subordinate commanders, marched in the direction of Van Burensburg, southeast of Hillsboro, against the notorious Colonel Clingman and his band of guerrillas. On Friday night they encamped near the edge of Fayette county, below Van Burensburg, pickets were thrown out, and our men lay all night on their arms. On Saturday morning they marched to Green's Creek, and from thence scouted thoroughly the adjacent territory. They encountered the enemy several times during the day. A little east of Van Burensburg our boys were fired upon by a band of cut-throats numbering about thirty, and two men, James Jeffries and John Ferguson, of Litchfield, were seriously wounded, the former in the shoulder and the latter in the thigh both with buckshot.

The advance guard encountered a similar party eight miles northwest of Vandalia, near Yarbar Springs, and received, and returned their fire. Our boys killed one horse and wounded several guerillas, how many is not known. The rebels then took to the bush.

During Saturday the men were scattered through the woods, and captured about twenty prisoners, five horses and a lot of camp equipage taken from a camp from which the enemy had hastily departed.

On Sunday the command returned to Hillsboro. Before leaving, they discharged all but five of the prisoners. The five, on their arrival at Hillsboro, were admitted to bail in the sum of $1,000 each to appear for trial at the next term of the Circuit Court, to be held in Hillsboro in September. Bob Davis, the man who carries the Democratic party of Montgomery county in his breeches pocket, bailed the entire lot.

There were citizens in the vicinity of Van Burensburg who agreed to deliver those of their neighbors who were implicated in these disturbances, that have distinguished this portion of the State, to the civil authorities this morning. Some were thus delivered last night. More will be delivered to-day, but the great majority have taken to the Okaw bottoms. These desperadoes are led by a man who calls himself Col. Clingman, and claims to act under a commission from the Confederate Government. His men are sworn into the Confederate service.

There is another band of horse thieves, burglars, murderers, deserters from both armies and Copperheads in the same vicinity, under command of the notorious John Carlin, nephew of Don Morrison of Illinois, and Colonel in the rebel service. Carlin has been twice a prisoner in our hands, the last time at Alton, from which place he broke prison and escaped about four weeks ago.

The whole country around about this place is greatly excited. The citizens of Hillsboro are in momentary expectation of attack. The town has been patrolled nightly for more than a week and all the roads leading thereto strongly picketed. They fear the rebels will execute their threats of burning the town.

United States Marshal, Phillips, of Springfield, is now here and it is expected a regiment of infantry will arrive to-day or to-morrow.

Marshal Phillips made an important arrangement at Ramsey yesterday, of which I have not yet learned the particulars. The telegraph line running through Hillsboro is not in operation, and I send this by express to Mattoon.

LATER.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
HILLSBORO, Montgomery Co., Ill., Tuesday, August 2, 1864.

The citizens mentioned in a former dispatch who were to have been delivered up to the civil authorities to-day, have failed to put in an appearance. A delegation reached this village this morning from the insurgents in the vicinity of VanBurensburg, with a demand from Col. Clingman for the return of the five horse captured by our men on Saturday last and a threat to burn the town if the demand was not complied with.

The horses will not be given up.

A deserter from the rebel army, belonging to Clingman's band, captured last night and now in the county jail, promises to disclose the plans of the insurgents. There is a prospect that there may be stirring times in this vicinity within the next three or four days. I have been informed that military demonstrations will be made against Clingman in a day or two.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Union Congressional County Convention.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]
ELIZABETH, Jo Daviess County, Ill., Monday, August 1, 1864.

The Union Convention of this county met here on Saturday to select delegates to the Union Congressional Convention to be held at Freeport to-morrow, and to nominate county officers.

Hon. John D. Platt, of Warren, was nominated for the Legislature, Lieut Col. Bowley, of Lieut. General Grant's staff, for Circuit Clerk, William Farrar, Esq., for Sheriff, and —— Trowan for Coroner. They are all excellent nominations, and will be elected by a large majority.

The Convention passed the following resolutions of a character personal to parties in the county.

Resolved, That the Hon. E. B. Washburne, our able and patriotic member of Congress, merits the respect and gratitude of his constituents and the nation for his untiring labors during the last session of Congress, in opposition to all unnecessary, extravagant, and corrupt appropriations, and in favor of every thing that would tend to strengthen the bonds of the government, sustain our armies, and encourage our soldiers in the field.

Resolved, That as the fellow citizens of that distinguished patriot and unrivalled soldier, Lieut. General U. S. GRANT, we tender to him our heartfelt thanks for the inestimable service he has rendered the country, and we bid him God speed in the great work before him in crushing the rebellion, restoring the government, and punishing the traitors who have rebelled against its just authority.

The Convention was fully attended, and the best feeling prevailed.

FREEPORT, Ill., Tuesday, Aug. 2.—The Republican Congressional Convention nominated Hon. E. B. Washburne by acclamation to-day, for re-election as Representative in Congress from the Third District.

FROM CINCINNATI.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Aug. 2.

Kentucky rebel sympathizers are still flying North to save themselves from banishment. A number crossed the Ohio River to-day.

There will be a great effort made to nominate Mr. Chase for Congress in the first Ohio district, on Saturday next, when the Convention meets. He will accept, if nominated.

FROM DESMOINES.

Iowa Military and General Items.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
DESMOINES, Iowa, Tuesday, Aug. 2, 1864.

Hon. John A. Kasson and family arrived at home from Washington last night. Mr. Kasson's health is much improved, and he will be able to commence stumping as soon as the campaign is fairly open in this State.

All apprehensions of guerilla invasion from Missouri are subsiding. The discovery of the rebel Copperhead plot to precipitate the Northwest into a revolution has nipped the guerilla programme in the bud.

An Irishman named Neely shot one Cassady, an Irishman, last night. The affair occurred in Warren county, ten miles from here. Neely was provoked to the act by an attempt on Cassady's part to drive Neely's hogs from his (Cassady's) premises. Cassady is dead, and Neely has fled toward Missouri.

THE WAR IN GEORGIA.

Latest from the Situation before Atlanta—Gen. Thomas' Congratulatory Order.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Aug. 2.

Gen. Hooker arrived here to-day from Sherman's front. He was at his own request relieved of the command of the 20th army corps. This action resulted from a feeling on his part that indignity had been done him in appointing Gen. Howard, his junior in rank, to the command of the army of the Tennessee. Other officers are also dissatisfied about this matter, among them Gen Logan, who was the ranking General of the army of the Tennessee. Gen. Howard's appointment comes from Washington. Hooker has never been a favorite of Grant's. He is on his way to Washington.

He left the front on Thursday, when he says the army was in fine condition and very confident of speedy success.

The Atlanta *Appeal* of the 24th admits a loss of 6,000 in the battle of Peach Tree Creek on the 20th, and says at the rate Hood has been fighting since he took command, the rebel army will last just three weeks.

Prisoners report that the rebel army is dissatisfied with Hood. Johnston was so confident that Atlanta could not be held, that immediately before he was relieved, he sent to Augusta and Macon all the rations he had for his army except ten days' supply. He also sent away a number of pieces of heavy artillery which had been sent to him to put into fortifications. It is the opinion of rebel officers taken prisoners that Sherman is attacking Atlanta in its most assailable point—from the northeast.

The only cause for apprehension as to our final success in Georgia is that Lee may detach troops from Virginia to re-enact Chickamauga south of the Chattahoochee. Some of the Maryland and Pennsylvania raiders may be sent there.

GEN. THOMAS' CONGRATULATORY ORDER.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Aug. 2.—The following circular from Gen. Thomas gives important and interesting additional information:

NEAR ATLANTA, July 24, 1864.

The Major General Commanding congratulates his troops upon the brilliant successes which attended the Union arms in the late battles, and which have been officially reported as follows:

In the battle of the 20th inst., in which the 20th corps, one division of the 4th corps, and part of the 14th corps, were engaged, the total Union loss, in killed, wounded and missing, was 1,733. In front of the 20th corps there were put out of fight 6,000 rebels; 1,563 of the enemy were buried by our troops, and the rebels were permitted to bury 250 themselves.

The second division, 4th corps, repulsed seven assaults of the enemy, with light loss to themselves, which must have swelled the number buried by the rebels beyond 300. We also captured seven stands of colors.

No official report has been received of the part taken in the battle by the 14th corps.

In the battle of the 22d, the total Union loss, in killed, wounded and missing, was 3,500 and ten (10) pieces of artillery. The rebel loss in prisoners captured, and known dead, in front of the 14th and 16th corps, and one division of the 17th corps, was 3,142. The other divisions of the 17th corps repulsed six assaults of the enemy before it fell back, which will swell the rebel loss in killed to at least 3,000.

There were captured in this battle 18 stands of colors, and 5,000 small arms.

Brig. Gen. Garrard, commander of the 2d cavalry division, has just returned from a raid on the Georgia Railroad, having lost but two men, and brought in two hundred prisoners, a fresh lot of horses, and a number of negroes. He destroyed the railroad bridges across a branch of the Occamunga, and the depots at Conrads, Covington and Social Circle.

By command of Gen. Thomas,
W. D. WHIPPLE, A. A. G.

AN OFFICER'S RESUME OF RESULTS.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Aug. 2.—An officer, high in rank in Sherman's army, wrote thus, July 25th, to a relative in this city: "Our total loss to this time is from 12,000 to 15,000; while that of the enemy is at least 30,000. We have captured twenty guns and twenty-five or thirty stands of colors; destroying two important railroads—occupying a third for our own uses; burning a large number of valuable cotton, woolen, rolling, paper, and grist mills, and nearly 4,000 bales of cotton; numerous railroad depots; large quantities of subsistence and other military stores; captured thousands of horses, mules, beef cattle and sheep, and sent to the rear nearly 10,000 prisoners. We have buried, or delivered to Johnston for burial, 5,000 dead rebels, and, counting five wounded for one killed, you will see my estimate of the enemy's loss is not too high."

A private letter from a member of Gen. Sherman's staff says: "We know of 3,200 rebels killed in the battle of the 22d." This severe struggle appears to have begun in the successive working of an assault made by the rebels on Blair's left, and the 17th corps appears to have been at one time doubled up, and forced back on the Army of the Tennessee. The conflict is not only looked upon as the most desperate of the campaign, but of the war. The rebels when repulsed were vigorously pursued, and driven back to their last line of works around the city.

The battle of the 20th appears to have been another desperate resort of the rebels to counteract some movement in Sherman's front, by an attack. This time it was made in front, principally on Logan's corps, and resulted in the signal defeat of the enemy.

Sherman fighting and moving behind his parallels, resulted in his losing few men, compared with the rebels, who vainly endeavored to break through the net he has woven for them.

The important movement which this attack was intended to counteract, I have reasons for believing, was the transfer of the Army of the Cumberland from the right to the left of the Army of the Tennessee, in a position across the Decatur Railroad.

If successful, as it appears to have been, that moment seals the fate of Atlanta and Hood.

Gen. Hooker has been retired from the command of the 20th corps at his own request, and passed North this morning. It is hoped that the gallant Rosseau, the next ranking officer, will succeed him.

Gen. Stanley succeeds to Howard's command, the 4th corps. Cruft succeeds Stanley in command of his division.

The guerillas yesterday fired on a train on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, near Point of Rocks Station, killed Road Master White, and wounded thirty more. Another man named Melrough is missing.

The guard of a colored regiment yesterday shot a Government employe named Frank Willis, who refused to leave his boat. The guards over Government property in the city are furnished entirely from the several colored regiments here.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, August 2.—A special to the *Commercial*, from Washington the 1st, says: Dispatches received here from before Atlanta state that the rebels assaulted Sherman's line vigorously last Wednesday, (July 27th,) and were repulsed disastrously. Sherman's killed and wounded number 300. He buried 660 rebels. Hood's loss was 4,000.

The Chattanooga *Gazette* of the 27th, says The following dispatch was received there on the day previous: The battle of the 22d was very severe. The enemy attacked us seven times, and were as often repulsed.

Our total loss was 3,500 men and ten guns.

It is known that the loss of the enemy in killed was more than 3,000, and we captured over 2,000 prisoners; also 18 stands of colors and over 5,000 stands of arms. The total loss of the enemy in killed, wounded and missing cannot fall short of 10,000 to 12,000.

In the battle of the 20th inst., his loss was at least 6,000.

Our army is right on Atlanta, and in good condition.

NASHVILLE, August 1.—There has been no fighting since the 28th. All the army is in fine condition, preparing for an advance upon Atlanta, which will occur shortly.

Authentic reports confirm the death of the rebel General W. H. Walker.

It is rumored that General Wheeler is killed, but the report lacks confirmation.

Three hundred and forty rebel prisoners arrived here this afternoon, en route North.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Matters in Missouri—General News Summary.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Aug. 2.

Guerilla news now is all one way. The rebels are getting worsted by the Union militia in Northern Missouri and are retreating southward.

It is reported among the Copperheads that Vallandigham will speak at the Copperhead State Convention, at Peoria, to-morrow.

Lieut. Frank E. Brownell, who suddenly made his name famous for his prompt action in avenging Col. Ellsworth by bayonetting his murderer, Jackson, has been appointed Assistant Provost Marshal for the Ninth Sub Military District of St. Louis, with his headquarters at Potosi.

The Provost Guard, during a few days past, have closed a number of saloons on the levee, which, in the treating of soldiers and otherwise, have become too low even for that delectable locality.

An insane soldier, emaciated, half-starved, and nearly naked, was found secreted in the interior of the Indian Cave, a short distance below Jefferson Barracks, on Sunday last. He was captured and sent to the Barracks Hospital. He says he hails from Illinois.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Aug. 2.—Lieut. Frank Brownell, the avenger of Colonel Ellsworth, has been appointed Assistant Provost Marshal of one of the sub-districts of the district of St Louis.

The bushwhackers have become less bold and demonstrative during the past few days, the determined measures taken against them having produced quiet in many localities, while in others their operations are confined to minor outrages. Still many portions of the State are swarming with small bands of the wretches, who are watching for opportunities to concentrate and carry out their diabolical purposes. The people, however, are pretty thoroughly aroused now, and organizing under Order 107, evincing a determination to hunt these villains down and destroy them, whenever and wherever found.

Gen. Fisk's militia are still on the war-path, and will not return until the northwestern part of the State is entirely cleared of guerillas, and their aiders and abettors are taught a lesson which will last them for all time.

Evidences still exist of an invasion from Arkansas, but whether the invaders will enter southeast or southwest Missouri is not known. It is believed, however, that in either case they will be met by a force adequate to drive them back or crush them.

Recruiting for the twelve months' regiments is lively, and but a short time will elapse before we shall have a force in the field sufficient to insure not only the safety, but the peace of the State.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

Latest from New Orleans and Texas—River Matters.

CAIRO, Tuesday, August 2.—Nearly 1,000 exchanged Union prisoners from the Red River country, arrived at New Orleans on the 25th, the majority of them belonging to Iowa and Indiana, the 26th Indiana and the 19th Iowa being largely represented. The *True Delta* says they present a most pitiable appearance, being hatless, shoeless, and many of them without sufficient clothing to cover their nakedness. They are animated skeletons, whose feet left blood marks in their tracks. Many of them have been twelve or sixteen months in captivity. They are the first instalment from the prison pen in Tyler, Texas, where from 4,000 to 6,000 are confined in a stockade fort at the rate of a thousand to an acre of land. Their treatment is cruel and shameful beyond description. The officers remaining there are in rags, and all suffering for food, medicine and clothing. Two hundred of these prisoners have been vaccinated for the prevention of small pox with unhealthy virus, which has innoculated them with a most loathsome disease. Immediately on their arrival, the representatives of the Western Branch Sanitary Commission, and the State Agents of Iowa and Indiana, went to work to alleviate their condition. Col. Kimball, by direction of Gov. Morton, made four attempts to send relief to the camp at Tyler, but with no success; but Kirby Smith now expresses a willingness to permit their wants to be supplied, and the agents of different States and the Sanitary Commission will immediately ship liberal supplies of food, hospital stores and healthy vaccine matter.

Gen Sickles left New Orleans on the 25th, for New York, with health fully restored.

The Steamer Panola, from Memphis, reports 200 guerillas seven miles back of Wilson's Landing, Ark., encountered a party of negro soldiers on the 30th and repulsed them. A party of Federal cavalry went out from New Madrid the next day and routed them, killing thirty or fourty and wounding a considerable number. Our loss was trifling.

The steamer Thistle and a barge sank at the foot of Hurricane Island this morning. The total value is not ascertained.

The tow boat Pallard, valued at $8,000, sunk, five miles above here, this morning.

FROM ST. PAUL.

2nd District Union Congressional Convention.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
ST. PAUL, Minn., Tuesday, Aug. 2, 1864.

The Union Congressional Convention of the 2d District in this State assembled in this city to-day. It was harmonious and brief. Hon. Ignatius Donnelly was re-nominated, by acclamation, unanimously.

The State Convention, to nominate three Supreme Judges and four Presidential Electors, will be held here to-morrow.

THE REBEL RAID NORTHWARD.

Matters in Pennsylvania and the Upper Potomac.

ALTOONA, PA., Tuesday, August 2.—General Simon Cameron, on behalf of the Vigilance Committee of Harrisburg, has addressed President Lincoln a letter asking for the removal of General Couch and the appointment of General Cadwalader to the position of commander of this department.

The excitement along the line of the railroad against General Couch, is intense. It is almost certain that the rebel heel no longer presses our soil.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company still have their scouts at the front. They report nothing.

HARRISBURG, Tuesday, August 2.—Positive information has reached here that the rebels are retiring from the direction of Bedford Springs and the State.

General Couch is to-day in the western part of the State, making a reconnoissance of the defenses on the Monongahela and other rivers.

BALTIMORE, Monday, August 1.—All accounts received here indicate that the alarm of the people at Gettysburg and vicinity is entirely groundless. It is believed that the rebels have recrossed the Potomac, but this is uncertain.

HARRISBURG, July 31—10 p. m.—When General Averill reached Chambersburg, the flames had obtained such a headway as to render it impossible for his men to stay them. The word "onward" rang along his line. The rebels hurried over the St. Thomas road toward McConnellsburg, but the rear of their retreating column could not fail to distinguish the approach of Averill, so they were prevented from committing any deeds of violence. Averill came thundering after them, he entering at one side of McConnellsburg, while the invaders left at the other.

A rumor was current at Chambersburg that a large rebel force had made its appearance at Hagerstown this morning. We have had no telegraphic communication with that place since 10 o'clock this forenoon.

It is understood in official circles that the Governor has concluded to summon the Legislature at least two weeks before the time fixed for their meeting in August. In the judgment of General Couch there is no necessity at present existing for such a call, the disposition of the Federal forces along our border being of such a character and in numbers so strong as to leave no doubt of their ample efficiency to control the emergency.

The Governor's proclamation will be issued and telegraphed to-morrow. Two women and a child perished in Chambersburg during the conflagration.

A rebel Major was killed and several prisoners were captured by the citizens of Chambersburg.

It is believed in official circles that the rebels, after having been severely punished at McConnellsburg, pushed on toward Hancock, where they effected a crossing.

A report was received at 12 o'clock last night that Averill and Kelly met the enemy about six miles from Cumberland and defeated him.

No news has been received concerning the raiders in Bedford county. They are supposed to have gone towards Hancock.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 2.—Gen. Averill is censured for allowing Chambersburg to be burned. The excuse is that he was engaged in re-mounting his cavalry at the time.

The *Post's* Washington special says the War Department has been informed of a considerable body of rebel cavalry being near Leesburg. Our own cavalry are in good condition to prevent their crossing.

The Washington *Star* says: Last night about 8 o'clock some 200 rebel guerillas, supposed to be of Mosby's command, made their appearance at a point three miles above Rockville, having crossed the river at Nolan's ferry.

Parties living in the vicinity, imagining that these guerillas were the advance guard of a large invading force, immediately skedaddled, which occasioned some excitement in this direction for a short time. Troops were sent from here to intercept the rebels, but they were nowhere to be found, having gone back over the river.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 2.—Various reports have been in circulation here to-day of the presence of a cavalry force in Montgomery county, Maryland. It is known, however, that it was only a small raiding party which entered the county last night, and proceeded as far as Gaithersville, three miles from Rockville. The people in the county became greatly frightened, and many hid their property ready to be moved.

This evening's *Star* mentions a report of the capture of a stage coach at Clarksburg, by this body of rebels yesterday.

HARRISBURG, Tuesday, Aug. 2.—Persons who saw the body of the rebel officer killed in Chambersburg, and who knew Harry Gilmore intimately positively deny that the remains are his.

FROM DETROIT.

Proceedings of the American Dental Convention.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
DETROIT, Tuesday Aug. 2.

The American Dental Convention assembled at the Supreme Court Room, in this city, at 10 o'clock, to-day. There are present a large number of leading dentists from all parts of the country, among whom are Drs. Allen and Atkinson, of N. Y.; Profs. Buckingham and Pierce, of Phil.; Drs. Spaulding and Forbes, of St. Louis; Allport and Abell, of Chicago. The meeting was called to order by the President, Dr. Taft. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President, Dr. Allport, of Chicago; Vice President, Dr. Bishop, Worcester, Mass.; Rec. Sec., Dr. Ehs, Phil.; Cor. Sec., Dr. W. H. Allen, N. Y. Treas., Dr. Benedict, Detroit.

Dr. Taft, on retiring from the Chair, made a well timed and vigorous address on Dental Progress, which was listened to with marked attention. Dr. Allport, on taking the Chair, made due acknowledgements for the honor.

The first question for discussion was the best means of improving the practice and elevating the profession of dentistry, and it was ably discussed by Doctors Taft, Allison, Spaulding, Perkins, Magill, Peirce, Bishop and Robinson.

A paper was read, from the pen of Prof. Barker of Philadelphia, on Anesthetics, also one on the same subject by Mr. Atkinson, in which the subject was ably handled, and which elicited a lively discussion participated in by Doctors Buckingham, Atkinson, Geary, Magill, Glidden and Spaulding.

The Convention will continue for three days. The members of this Convention are a fine looking body of men, and in point of talent would equal any similar body of professional men ever assembled in this country.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The North Carolina Election—The Rebels Claim Several Victories.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, August 1, 1864.—A special to the New York *Post*, from Washington, yesterday, says: "The Richmond papers of Friday claim a victory in North Carolina, declaring Holden and the Conservatives defeated, and Vance re-elected Governor.

"The Richmond *Whig* claims a victory for Early at Kearnestown, near Winchester.

"Additional dispatches from Early declare that he had driven the Union forces over the Potomac into Maryland."

A Serious Railroad Strike.

SARATOGA, Tuesday, August 2.—The strike on the Adirondack Company's railroad is more formidable than was at first anticipated. The rioters, about 800 strong, are driving the German laborers from their work. Several arrests have been made. It is understood that to-morrow the company will protect those who wish to continue in their employ, and a collision between the Irish and German laborers is feared.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 2.—No appointment of a registrar of the Treasury has yet been made to fill the place of Mr. Crittenden, as was stated in many of the New York papers.

The amount of subscriptions to the 7 30 loan to-day was $656,250. Rapid progress is made in the preparation of notes, and prompt deliveries at the time promised will undoubtedly be made.

The Rebels in Kentucky.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 2.—A band of rebels, under Webster, made a raid into the southern part of Kenton county, Ky., yesterday, arrested the officers of election at two precincts, and destroyed the poll-books.

New Advertisements.

BUSINESS AND RESIDENCE PROPERTY FOR SALE IN THOS. B. BRYAN'S REAL ESTATE OFFICE.
RIVER LOTS, full depth to Franklin street.
RANDOLPH STREET, corner of Wabash avenue.
CLARK STREET, opposite the Court House, and north of same.
STATE STREET, store and lot renting well. Also 100 feet and five houses.
UNION PARK.—Several beautiful lots fronting the Park.
MICHIGAN, WABASH, INDIANA, PRAIRIE and CALUMET AVENUES.
Houses and lots in all three Divisions of the city.

NOTICE.—Inasmuch as there are a great many unauthorized Recruiting Officers in this city representing the Navy, it becomes necessary for me to issue the following notice: All officers in the city representing themselves as recruiting for the United States Navy, are without authority. The only rendezvous in this city, being Corner of South and North Water sts. Branch Recruiting Stations are also established in the COURT HOUSE SQUARE, And at the Corner of Randolph and Canal-sts. These offices being under my immediate command. After the above notice, all persons illegally recruiting for the United States Navy (not duly authorized) will be held responsible to military law, and be proceeded against. By order JOHN D. HARTY, U. S. Navy, Commanding Rendezvous, Chicago, Ill.

IMPORTANT TO ALL. (THE LAST WEEK.) Photographs will be taken at Everitt's for this week only, at two dollars per dozen. The increasing price of all articles used in the business compels me to advance the price. WM. M. EVERITT, Proprietor. RAY BIAS, Operator.

"LAY ME DOWN AND SAVE THE FLAG." This thrilling New Song and Chorus is now ready and selling very rapidly. Words by "PAULINA." Music by Geo. F. Root. PRICE THIRTY CENTS. ROOT & CADY, Chicago.

ELECTRO MAGNETIC AND HYDRIC INSTITUTE.—If you are suffering from pain in the back or loins, or a tired feeling in the back, pain in the side, headache, weak or sore eyes, rheumatism, or any ailment whatever, go to Electric Magnetic and Hydric Institute, 142 South Clark Street, Chicago, Ill. And try the new and natural system of medical practice, which cures without the necessity of taking poisons which are always injurious. A competent lady physician is always in attendance to wait on the ladies. Consultation free.

EDUCATIONAL. UNIVERSITY NOTRE DAME, IND. The Twenty first Annual Commencement of this well and favorably known Institution will open on THE FIRST OF SEPTEMBER. Improvements have been made to accommodate four hundred students. For prospectus, &c., address Very Rev. E. SORIN, President, Notre Dame Post Office, St. Joseph Co., Indiana.

ST. MARY'S ACADEMY. The 10th Scholastic year will commence on the First Monday in September. Improvements have been made during the Summer to accommodate two hundred boarders, and the Musical Department has been enlarged by a Hall containing twenty four music rooms. Every facility is offered in the Institution for obtaining a LIBERAL AND FINISHED EDUCATION In English, French and German. TERMS PER ANNUM $155. For particulars address the Superior of St. Mary's Academy, Notre Dame Post Office, St. Joseph County, Indiana.

THE BEST AND HANDSOMEST pair of Carriage Horses in Chicago, without a blemish, and in fine condition, FOR SALE. To one who can appreciate and really wants an extra team of this sort. None others need apply. Can be seen for a few days at 101 Third avenue, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock P. M.

NOTICE. U. S. NAVAL RENDEZVOUS, Corner North Clark and North Water Sts., CHICAGO, August 2d, 1864. Substitutes for enrolled as well as for drafted Men can be enlisted in the U. S. Navy upon application at this rendezvous, and will be credited to the places where principals are enrolled. By order of JOHN D HARTY, United States Navy, Com'd'g Rendezvous.

TO MERCHANTS AND BANKERS. I Have had bound in cloth a few copies of Field's new edition of the INTERNAL REVENUE LAW. Price $1.25 per copy. Sent free by mail on receipt of price. This edition is specially recommended by the Assessors and Collectors all over the West. JOHN R. WALSH, Publisher, 102 Madison street. Box 4499, Chicago.

TO GROCERS AND FRUIT DEALERS.—A splendid lot of apples for eating and cooking just received by SILLINGS, GOODRICH & CO., No. 9 Wigwam Buildings, Market-st. WANTED—500 second-hand flour barrels, for which the highest market price will be paid.

THE GREAT FIRE IN MEXICO, N. Y.—HERRING'S SAFES.—WHAT THEY SAY ABOUT THEM. MEXICO, Oswego County, N. Y. Messrs. Herring & Co., 251 Broadway, New York—Gents: At the time of the late disastrous fire in this place, the HERRING SAFES belonging to the county of Oswego, and occupied by the Surrogate, contained all my valuable papers [illegible] Respectfully yours, D. W. C. PECK. HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES AND HERRING & CO'S NEW PATENT BURGLAR PROOF SAFES, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron, for sale only by HERRING & CO., 251 Broadway; FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia; HERRING & CO., Chicago.

EYE & EAR. DR. UNDERWOOD. Graduate of the Ophthalmic College, New York, operates successfully for Cross Eyes, Cataract, Artificial Pupil, &c., and removes with unerring certainty all diseases of the Eye and Ear within the reach of science and human skill. Office 134 Randolph street, Chicago.

PRAIRIE HAY. We have for sale 50 tons prime heavy pressed Prairie Hay. SPRUANCE, PRESTON & CO, 179 South Water-st., Chicago.

INGHAM UNIVERSITY, LEROY, N. Y. The Annual Session of this Institution will open on THURSDAY, the [illegible] day of September. The University offers to young ladies the advantage of four Departments of Culture, Science, Literature and Classics, Music and Arts of Design. Students in Science have access to an extensive Cabinet of Minerals and Fossils. The Gallery of Art contains pictures by some of the finest artists of Europe, and original paintings by the Vice-Chancellor who has charge of the Department. For further information or catalogues address Secretary of Ingham University, LeRoy, N. Y.

HARDWARE FOR SALE. A general stock of Hardware, Stoves, Tinware, Tinner's Tools, [illegible] OFFERED VERY LOW. Inquire of WM. BLAIR & CO., 176 Lake street, or for particulars address E. F. WELLES, Fulton, Ill.

STAMP DUTIES—A full and correct list of Stamp Duties, neatly printed on card-board, for COUNTING ROOMS ETC. Price 10 cents. For sale at the Tribune office, 51 Clark street.

THOSE WISHING WHITE WASHING done in an improved manner, with neatness and cleanliness, will do well to call at 223 Fourth avenue. Also Calcimining and Paper Hanging done by W. CHO[illegible].

FOR BUFFALO.—The steamer Marquette, Capt Watts, will leave her dock below Rush street bridge, Wednesday, August 3d, at 6 o'clock p. m. for Buffalo and intermediate points. Books can be secured at the office of F. A. HOWE, Jr., Agent, below Rush street bridge.

APPLES! APPLES! APPLES! Just received, 300 barrels CHOICE GREEN APPLES. Will sell low to the trade. F. DRAKE.

DR. ROBT. C. THOMSON, with twenty years experience as an operator on the EYE AND EAR, In removing diseases of these delicate organs without use of Caustics. Cross Eyes Straightened. Office Cobb's Building, 122 Dearborn st. Send for Circular.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—I offer AT A BARGAIN, for a few days, the House and Lot on Locust street now occupied by me. Lot contains Over Three-Quarters of an Acre of land, in a high state of cultivation, with great variety of grapes, berries and other small fruits. [illegible] H. E. CULVER. N. W. corner Lake and Clark streets.

STEAM WEEKLY TO EUROPE.—THE LIVERPOOL, NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA STEAMSHIP CO. will despatch their full power Clyde-built iron Screw Steamers from NEW YORK FOR LIVERPOOL, (Calling at Queenstown.) EDINBURGH, CITY OF WASHINGTON, CITY OF LONDON [illegible]

PIANOS, MELODEONS, ORGANS. A large assortment of Pianos, Melodeons and Organs at Wholesale and retail. Descriptive circulars sent free of charge. W. W. KIMBALL, 127 Lake street, Chicago.

CLARK'S DISTILLED RESTORATIVE, FOR THE HAIR, RESTORES GRAY OR FADED HAIR TO ITS NATURAL COLOR.
CLARK'S DISTILLED RESTORATIVE FOR THE HAIR. Surely eradicates Dandruff.
CLARK'S DISTILLED RESTORATIVE FOR THE HAIR. Prevents its falling off.
CLARK'S DISTILLED RESTORATIVE FOR THE HAIR. Promotes its natural and healthy growth.
CLARK'S DISTILLED RESTORATIVE FOR THE HAIR. Is a most luxurious dressing.
CLARK'S DISTILLED RESTORATIVE FOR THE HAIR. Contains no dirty sediment to be shaken up before used.
CLARK'S DISTILLED RESTORATIVE FOR THE HAIR. Is a clear, transparent fluid—contains no oil—is not a dye, and has no deleterious properties.
CLARK'S DISTILLED RESTORATIVE FOR THE HAIR. Is delightfully perfumed, and does not turn rancid in warm weather.
CLARK'S DISTILLED RESTORATIVE FOR THE HAIR. Is the only perfect dressing and restorer of color combined.
CLARK'S DISTILLED RESTORATIVE FOR THE HAIR. No lady's toilet is complete without it.
CLARK'S DISTILLED RESTORATIVE FOR THE HAIR. Is scientifically prepared, cost only $1 per bottle, and is sure to give satisfaction.
GIVE IT A TRIAL.
For sale by Druggists generally in city and country. C. G. CLARK, Proprietor. LORD & SMITH, Chicago, Ill., General Agents.

7-30 LOAN. THE Second National Bank Is authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury to receive subscriptions to the new SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN. The Notes will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, with interest at the rate of 7 3-10 PER CENT, or ONE CENT per day on each $50, payable semi-annually. They will be dated August 15, 1864, and will be payable at the end of three years, in currency funds, or convertible into Five Twenty SIX PER CENT Bonds, payable, Principal and Interest, in Gold. On all payments made prior to August 15th, interest will be allowed, and after that date interest will be charged. Liberal arrangements will be made with Banks and Bankers, and Bonds forwarded free of charge to points on Railroads in Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Iowa and Wisconsin. When no commission is allowed, packages can be sent by either express company under our contract free of charge. EDWARD I. TINKHAM, Cashier. Chicago, August 1, 1864.

7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES PARTIES HOLDING 7 3-10 Treasury Notes, Maturing August 19th, will bear in mind that the principal is payable at maturity in Legal Tender Notes, but they may be converted before maturing into 1881 Bonds, drawing 6 per cent. interest payable in Gold. We make conversions of 7 3-10 Notes at a charge of 1-4 per cent. above express charges to and from Washington. U. S. 5-20 and 1881 Bonds Bought and for sale at market rates. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS WANTED. PRESTON, WILLARD & KEAN, BANKERS.

DOCTOR BIGELOW WILL RETURN TO THE CITY AUGUST 12th. IMPORTANT BUSINESS CALLS HIM EAST UNTIL THAT TIME.

OHIO FEMALE COLLEGE. This well known and popular institution, six miles from Cincinnati, will begin its next session September 5th, 1864. Over two hundred pupils were in attendance the past year, and the Fall Term will open with many new improvements and a full corps of able and experienced teachers. Inquiries answered, catalogues furnished and rooms secured by addressing Rev. J. F. CARY, College Hill, Ohio.

UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE AND SPECIAL SALE Of 875 Entire Packages of DOMESTIC DRY GOODS FOR CASH. F. M. BEAZON will sell through Messrs. J. B. MYERS & CO., at their Stores, PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday morning, his ENTIRE STOCK of desirable DOMESTIC DRY GOODS in ORIGINAL PACKAGES. [illegible] The particular attention of the trade is called to this sale, as it will comprise the most desirable makes of goods [illegible] All in order and original packages. JOHN B. MYERS & CO., Auctioneers.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING A PIER AT THE ENTRANCE OF THE HARBOR. OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, CHICAGO, August 1, 1864. Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, August 10th, at the hour of 11 A. M., for building a pier at the mouth of Chicago River [illegible] J. G. GINDELE, FRED. LETZ, O. J. ROSE, Board of Public Works.

AURORA SEMINARY, FOR BOTH SEXES. Its 6th year opens August 29th. For Circulars address G. W. QUEREAU, A. M., Aurora, Ill.

CARBON OIL! [illegible] which we offer to the trade low. ARMSTRONG & CO., No. 12 Lasalle st.

LARD OIL. [illegible] barrels various qualities Lard Oil, manufactured and for sale by FAIRBANK, PECK & CO., No. 2 Board of Trade Building, South Water street.

WOOL FOR SALE. WE HAVE IN STORE, AT OSKALOOSA, IOWA, 100,000 lbs. of Fine Fleece Wool. [illegible] WHITE, SMITH & CO.

DAMAGED GOODS.—Hats, Caps and Millinery Goods at wholesale and retail [illegible] A. J. HERZOG, 153 Lake Street.

$30,000 TO LOAN ON Real Estate security in Cook County. [illegible]

HARD RUBBER TRUSS [illegible]

TO LUMBERMEN. [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1864.

THE ASSAULT AT PETERSBURG.

The reports thus far received seem to indicate that the storming party selected to open the ball and bear the brunt of the assault on Petersburg, was the 4th (colored) division of Burnside's corps. Many of the regiments, like the 28th (from Indiana,) and 29th (from Illinois,) had never before been under fire, and were neither full in rank and file nor fully officered. The assault was well, and as private dispatches inform us, *heroically* made. It carried the first line of rebel works, but here it seems to have developed, what may or may not have been fore seen by Grant, a second or interior line, which the assaulting party was unable to carry. As it was deemed imprudent, perhaps impossible, to carry the first line without previously undermining it, we see no reason why it might not have been impracticable to carry the second line but by the same means. For these reasons the assault failed to result in the capture of Petersburg. Those who infer that it was altogether a failure are far too hasty; still more are those who allow their mean and malignant hostility to negro troops to lead them to attribute the failure to any deficiency of soldierly qualities in them. The fact that Grant and Burnside selected them for the most dangerous and courage-trying work which a soldier can be called on to perform is in itself a refutation of all the calumnies which have ever been uttered against the colored troops by the Copperheads, who have prophesied their failure because, like the rebels, they did not want them to succeed.

Yet, soon as the news of this reverse reaches us over the wires, before its details have arrived or its facts are known, the Copperhead editor on Randolph street, with the brazen effrontery of one whom long experience in partisan calumny has rendered insensible to its meanness writes that, "It will not tend to allay the sorrow and humiliation which will follow this announcement, to learn that the failure is owing directly to the employment of negro troops."

Before us lies a private dispatch informing us of the fall of some of the brave officers, our friends and relatives from Chicago, who led the fearful assault. Their commanding General therein certifies as "heroic" what the above paragraph slanders as cowardly. Such white slanderers are unworthy to sweep the streets over which those black troops marched to the service of their country, or to be buried under the same sod on which they have fallen. Have any copperheads stormed rebel intrenchments, or fallen in the attempt? None! They confine themselves to defending them. Great as is the distinction between the white race and the black, a black patriot is infinitely better than a copperhead. The selection of colored troops for the work of leading in the storming of Petersburg, is proof that in the judgments of our best Generals, colored troops may be entrusted with the most difficult and deadly duties of a soldier's life. Their failure to accomplish the work no more proves their inefficiency than did the failure of our first assaults on Donelson, or of so many of our assaults on Vicksburg, or our disastrous failure at Fredericksburg, demonstrate the inefficiency or cowardice of the white troops who made those assaults. Later advices state that our assault resulted in the capture of 3,500 prisoners. The assault may or may not have been a success. Let us wait for the facts before coming to our conclusions, if we would have our conclusions worth anything.

NORTHWESTERN SECESSIONISM.

We have frequently held up to our readers as a reason why the recognition of the independence of the rebel "confederacy" is not to be thought of, that it would sanction forever and irrevocably the principle of secession, and that the Northern States would sooner or later dissolve into as many petty confederacies, states or principalities as there were real or supposed conflicts of interests between various localities. The plot for a Northwestern confederacy, recently divulged, confirms this apprehension. While we would not be understood as endorsing the statements relative to the numbers engaged in this conspiracy, which we are compelled to believe greatly exceed the truth, we have no doubt of the existence of the conspiracy itself, nor that it is sufficiently wide-spread to be worthy the attention of the Government and the people. The following comments from the Chicago rebel organ, though guarded, betray the zeal with which, having sustained secession and disunion in the South, it would, if the opportunity occurred, demand the completion of the foul work of disintegration and civil war at the North.

> The continuance of this war on present terms is as certain to result in the independence of the seceded states as night and day are to follow each other. It is just as certain that the different sections of the Republic after one extended division, will ally themselves with such portions as can and will most practically assist in the advancement of their respective interests. The pride of nationality will to a great extent be destroyed when the nation is shorn of half its proportions, and the people will look for new organizations adapted to the exigencies of their position.
>
> The Northwest does not propose to pay tribute, and in case of the disruption of the Republic, will make her own terms. She will treat with whom and as she pleases, and the history of the present contest has given abundant evidence of her capacity to maintain her just rights. Conscious of her strength, she will submit to no dictation; conscious of the necessity for the proper use, she will attempt none. She wants the Union. If this be denied, she knows her capacity to make terms with whatever section she treats after its dissolution.

But the rebel paper though it admits much does not go far enough. Since the Northern States will have no power to retain the Northwest in the Union how will the "Northwestern Confederacy" compel the adhesion of Ohio or Michigan. The rebel organ asserts flippantly on behalf of that Northwest, so small and insignificant a portion of which agrees with it in sentiment or opinion, that "conscious of her strength she would submit to no dictation." We may now expect to hear that the secession of the Northwest would be peaceably submitted to by all parties within her own midst and by the remaining States! Doubtless the Southern phantasy of "peaceable secession" will be held before the Northwestern rebels as it was before the Southern, and the effort will be made to precipitate the Northwest into an ocean of blood in order to vindicate "her capacity to maintain her just rights."

We think we detect the original flavor of the "peaceable secession" argument in the following extract:

> What she may do when, if ever, it becomes necessary to dissolve the bonds now cementing her with the Union, she will do openly. Why should she not? What combination on this continent need she then fear?

This is either a wilful falsehood, or exceedingly shortsighted. If the Northwest should in a day become unanimous for secession, the above language might be true. But this she will never do. Here, as at the South, "secession" will begin in secret, in the bosom of the Democratic party, and will work at first in secret organizations. And even should it thus succeed in extending itself to a large minority, it will be necessary for them to precipitate the majority into secession here, as they did at the South, by "sprinkling blood in the eyes of the people;" and then will come civil and, inter-State, and border war—war—war! It would be in far better taste if the organs of the class who steal the livery of Democracy and Union to serve slavery and rebellion in, would, instead of prating of the future desirableness of a Northwestern Confederacy, clear their skirts of the charge of being now engaged in plotting for it. Let us waste no argument on the plotters of this Northwestern secessionism, but ascertain judicially who they are, and accommodate them forthwith with a Northwestern halter.

PRECEDENTS FOR EMANCIPATION.

A Northern rebel paper, in arguing the rebel cause, relative to our right to emancipate and arm the slaves of the enemy, cites the fact that Great Britain, according to Benton, in the "Thirty Years View," after exercising the same right of emancipation during the war, which we are now claiming, afterwards, by treaty, surrendered the slaves whom she had emancipated. Let us examine the facts:

> "Liberation and abduction of slaves was one of the modes of warfare adopted by the British, and largely counted on as a means of harassing and injuring one-half of the Union. It had been practiced during the Revolution, and indemnity avoided. It availed the second time, impunity would have sanctioned the practice and rendered it inveterate, and in future wars, not only with Great Britain, but with all powers, this mode of annoyance would have become an ordinary resort leading to servile insurrection."

Here we have the clear statement that the revolutionary precedent was favorable to the right of a belligerent in war to free and arm the slaves of an enemy. Great Britain did this, and peace was made without the return of the slaves so freed, or any indemnity demanded. It is not difficult to divine the reason. The revolutionary treaty was made by Adams, Jay and Franklin, all of them abolitionists, who, whatever might have been the instructions of certain States, would have scorned to bind the United States as a nation of slaveholders, by claiming a special [illegible] of slave property over other property, or by providing in a public treaty for the enslavement of men once freed. Washington, Jefferson, and the other leading minds of that day were equally abolitionist in principle.

If, therefore, it can be shown that the precedent furnished by the treaty of Ghent ending the war of 1812, was at variance with the revolutionary precedent, it would but leave the question open so far as our own history is concerned, and to be decided by the precedents of other nations or by such as we should make for ourselves.

But how far tends the treaty made at the conclusion of the late war against emancipation? It contained a provision that

> All places taken shall be restored without delay, &c., or carrying away any of the artillery, or property originally captured in the said ports or places, and which shall remain therein upon the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, or any slaves or other private property.

When this treaty came to be passed Calhoun, the apostle of slavery and secession, was chairman of the committee on foreign relations and leader of the war party in the Senate. During the next succeeding administration he was Secretary of War. He had manipulation of the confirmation by the Senate of the commissioners by whom the treaty was made, and it was like him to surrender in that treaty of peace the whole ground on which the nation had been drawn into the war, to wit: the doctrine of sailors rights and the inviolability of the flag to obtain a recognition of slaveholders' rights and to make the flag protect slavery. How far did he succeed? Great Britain refused to accede to the demand, but submitted it to arbitration, thus emphatically and to the extent of her power disputing and denying it for all time. Her example cannot in any respect, therefore, be cited in its favor. The Emperor Alexander, of Russia, whose attachment to the kindred institution of Russian serfdom was as strong as that of Calhoun to African slavery, of course decided the point in favor of our then Administration. Russia therefore would be the power which might be held to have sanctioned such a principle, but she herself, under a subsequent Emperor, overruled all her precedents in favor of emancipation by a sweeping decree, abolishing slavery within her entire domain. Thus fade away into emptiness and falsehood the precedents and arguments for pro-slavery policies.

The right to emancipate and arm the slaves of an enemy, if heretofore doubtful, will be forever vindicated and set at rest by the history of this war. If there are not precedents enough for it, it is time there were.

☞ The Northern rebel papers are industrious in their efforts to make it appear that the rebel "last ditch" is as far off as ever. In this spirit the N. Y. *News* declares:

> And even if Atlanta is captured, that army will remain as formidable, and nearly as strong as before. Even if Atlanta is captured, that army will only fall back to another strong position.

It is their policy to represent our victories as indecisive, our checks as irretrievable reverses, and our advances and successes as dangerous and unprofitable. We prefer the candid testimony of an unwilling, but comparatively honest, witness, Gov. Brown, of Georgia, who sees the last ditch and frankly states it in his last proclamation:

> A late correspondence with the President of the Confederate States, satisfies my mind that Georgia is to be left to her own resources—to supply the reinforcements to Gen. Johnston's army, which are indispensable to the protection of Atlanta, and to prevent the State being overrun by the overwhelming numbers now under command of the Federal Government upon our soil.
>
> If General Johnston's army is destroyed, the Gulf States are thrown open to the enemy, and we are ruined.

[From the Atlanta Appeal, July 29th.]

☞ The greatest battle of the war will probably be fought in the immediate vicinity of Atlanta. Its result determines that of the pending Northern Presidential election. If we are victorious the Peace party will triumph; Lincoln's administration is a failure; and peace and Southern independence are the immediate results.

The Southern war party thus stimulated the troops of Hood on their entrance into the fiery battles of the 20th and 22d, by holding up to them the picture of the Northern Peace party, as eager to hear of their victory as would be their own wives and children. "*If we are victorious the Peace party will triumph.* The Peace party want to triumph; therefore, they want us to be victorious." Who does not see in the above language, issued to the troops on the eve of battle, that to be a Northern Peace man is to be an ally of the Southern War men.

Rockford Female Seminary.

A catalogue of this flourishing institution for the year just closed lies before us. From it we learn that the number of pupils connected with the Seminary during the year has been *three hundred and three*; fifty-four of whom are in the regular collegiate classes, seventy-four in the normal, and the remainder in the preparatory and musical department.

The Faculty consists of the Principal, Miss Anna P. Sill, and a corps of sixteen other teachers.

The Board of Trustees is composed of twenty gentlemen from Northern Illinois and Wisconsin, two of whom, B. W. Raymond and E. W. Blatchford, Esqs., are from this city. At the recent anniversary nineteen young ladies, graduated from this Institution, making *one hundred and thirty-nine* who have received diplomas from the Trustees and Faculty of the Seminary during the last eleven years.

The expenses, although raised somewhat above former years, are far less than at most institutions of as high an order as the one at Rockford. Its high standing and popularity is such, that after admitting all they could possibly accommodate in the buildings, and securing board for seventy in the city, they were obliged to refuse admission to one hundred applicants during the past year.

These facts, together with the importance of permanently endowing the institution, have led the Trustees to issue a circular which lies before us, by which we learn that an effort is now in progress to raise at the Northwest the sum of $20,000. With this amount secured, supplemental with aid promised from the East, the Seminary buildings are to be enlarged so as to accommodate between two and three hundred pupils.

The work of securing the above amount has been prosecuted in Rockford, where nearly half of this sum has been obtained, and it has been successfully begun in this city, to be completed, it is hoped by its friends, during the coming autumn.

Our State Electoral Ticket—Changes and Corrections.

H. S. Baker has been substituted as a candidate for Presidential Elector in the Twelfth Congressional District, in place of A. W. Metcalf, who is a candidate for State Senator. The change was made by the State Central Committee. The name of the Elector in the Thirteenth District is Zenas S. Clifford. Some of our exchanges have the name of Mr. Farwell, the Elector in this District wrong. His name is John V. Farwell.

Wreck of the Ontonagon.

On Thursday afternoon, the propeller Ontonagon, while off Beaver Island, broke her piston rod and stove a hole, with her machinery in the bottom of the boat. The water commenced to flow in rapidly. The pony engine was promptly put in order, and the pumps set to work, but it unfortunately broke and gave out. The accident occurred off the island about a mile. A strong wind was blowing in toward the shore. The freight, including 500 barrels of flour, was all thrown overboard to keep her afloat. Sails were rigged, and she drifted ashore, sinking on the beach in about an hour after she commenced to fill. The Idaho happened to be passing soon after, and seeing her signals of distress, came up and took off her passengers. There were 130 passengers on the Ontonagon, most of whom were brought to this city on Saturday by the Idaho. The latter vessel arrived at Port Huron on Friday night, about 11 o'clock, leaving a party of excursionists who were going from Chicago to Montreal. The Idaho remained at Port Huron until a late hour on Saturday morning, waiting for the smoke to lift from the river. The wife of the engineer, Klump, came down on the Reindeer, Saturday evening from Port Huron. We are indebted to the clerk of the Reindeer for the particulars of the wreck, his wife having been a passenger on the ill fated boat. The Ontonagon is an old boat, and was running between Chicago and Buffalo.

A Duel Between Pickets.

[Special Correspondence of the Atlanta Appeal.]

On the Left, July 16, 1864.

Everything has been quiet along our lines since I last wrote you, with the exception of the usual amount of shelling and skirmishing, and an attempt to make a raid on the Atlanta and West Point railroad. In fact the shelling and skirmishing has been unusually light. I don't think I have heard half a dozen cannon per day, and the skirmishing or picket firing has only lasted a short portion of each day, and has been very slow. A day or two ago, however, while this sort of pastime was going on along Stevenson's front, a Confederate picket challenged a Yankee to come out in open ground and fight a duel across the river, until one or the other should fall. The Yankee accepted the challenge, and they both stepped out, and the duel commenced at a distance of five or six hundred yards; and it is no compliment to the skill of either as a marksman, that they fired at each other for some fifteen or twenty times, till finally the Confederate fell with a bullet through his forehead.

The Way a Copperhead Editor got Shot.

[From the Springfield Journal.]

A few weeks ago a letter was published in some of the Copperhead sheets, purporting to come from A. D. Davies, late editor of a Copperhead paper at Rushville, in this State, and describing, in most affecting terms his capture and sentence to suffer death as a rebel spy in Missouri. It was perfectly natural that the fellow should be guilty of playing the part of a rebel spy, and he showed a good deal of shrewdness in assuming the character. Yet it seems that this pretence of suffering for one crime was merely set up to conceal another. The Schuyler *Citizen* relates the story as follows:

"A. D. Davies, ex-editor of the Rushville *Times*, and the whilom adviser of the democracy of Schuyler, wrote an affecting farewell to his family in this place, a few weeks since, just on the eve (so he stated) of his execution as a rebel spy, near Warrensburg Mo. From letters just received from that place, the information comes that it was not a leaden bullet with which he was shot. How he was shot, may be inferred from the fact that he has lately been married to another woman in or near that place. We presume there is room enough in the penitentiary for one or more such subjects.

FROM SHERMAN'S ARMY.

The Situation—Gen. Rousseau with Sherman—Losses in the Fighting of the 22d ult.—A Feint—32-Pounders to Shell Atlanta—Gen. Rousseau's Raid—A Big Scare at Marietta—The Defences of Atlanta—Terms of Regiments About to Expire—The Wounded of the Peach Tree Creek Fight.

[From our own Correspondent.]

Vining's Station on the Chattahoochee, July 26, 1864.

I came from the front this morning. All was comparatively quiet during the night. At about 9 o'clock a. m. to day heavy musketry and artillery firing commenced and kept up for some time along Palmer's line of attack on the east side of the Atlanta and Chattanooga railroad. The rebels endeavored to advance their picket line last night in front of the 14th corps, but were driven back. McCook's cavalry, consisting of the 2d and 4th Indiana, the 1st East Tennessee, and the 1st Missouri, are encamped on the Chattanooga railroad, about four miles from the city. They connect and co-operate with Stoneman's cavalry, who scout between the river and the railroad for the distance of fifteen miles below the burnt bridge at Vining's Station. It is the province of this force to protect our right flank, to defend foraging parties, destroy the enemy's bridges and communications, and obtain information of his movements, to concentrate at short notice and make and repel sudden attacks. They frequently come into collision with the scouts of the enemy, who are constantly hovering around our flanks and rear and picking up loose squads of foragers, blackberry pickers, and stragglers in general. On the 24th a party of fifty rebel scouts accidentally (it is supposed) came upon a portion of the camp of McCook's division of cavalry on the railroad. Our men were dismounted at the time and taken by surprise, but the guns of a neighboring battery were brought to bear upon them, upon which they beat a hasty retreat. One of our shots tore off a wagon wheel and carried away four chains from the harness while a teamster was hitching up his mules. The rebels lost one man killed and three captured. We lost one man killed accidentally. The cavalry division brought to the front by Major General Rousseau is scattered along the railroad from Vining's Station southward. Headquarters will probably be at this place. The troops will be turned over to Col. Elliott, chief of the cavalry army of the Cumberland, and will be organized and disposed to co-operate with Gen. Thomas' army, where they properly belong. It was reported that Gen. Rousseau brought a large infantry command with him, but I cannot ascertain positively. Gen. R. himself is at Sherman's headquarters. He will doubtless be assigned to a suitable command in front. Major General Logan is at present in charge of the arms of the Tennessee.

Major General McPherson was killed by a musket ball while disposing his troops on the afternoon of the 22d during the advance then made by our left wing. He exposed himself to a hot fire.

Two of his staff were captured at the same time. It was a very severe engagement. We took 1,100 prisoners. The rebels recovered 1,000 of their dead under flag of truce. The total loss of the enemy was at least 6,000. Ours from 2,500 to 3,000. This came direct from the highest source, and may be considered perfectly reliable.

The army of the Cumberland had their heavy battle on the 20th—that of the Tennessee on the 22d. On the night of the 24th a feint was made by the whole line of the army of the Cumberland, for the purpose of drawing the fire of the enemy, and thus ascertaining the position of several newly constructed masked batteries. In front of the 14th corps, on the picket line, and about 600 yards in advance of the breastworks, every alternate man was ordered to fire at midnight; and the whole line was to raise a tremendous cheer, and several heavy guns were to be fired, but no change of position made. This programme was accordingly carried out; and the rebels replied with great spirit, and revealed the position of their new batteries. The ruse was also successful along the lines of the 20th and 4th corps. There was very little sleeping that night. Shot and shell frequently reach the headquarters of General Thomas and General Hooker. On the 24th one man was killed and three wounded at the headquarters of the latter. Gen. Thomas is said to have ordered several 32 pound guns from Chattanooga to shell the city. At present the 20-pound Parrotts in front of his headquarters send their compliments into Atlanta every few minutes. The city also receives the attention of our other batteries, and is thus kept in a state of constant alarm.

Gen. Rousseau's raid was very successful. You have, no doubt, heard the particulars. He arrived with his command at Marietta on the 22d. Among other achievements, he destroyed ten or twelve depots, and the track of the railroad from Atlanta to Montgomery also for thirty or forty miles, burning the ties and bending the rails. He had an engagement with the rebels on the Coosa River, in which Captains Carroll and Wilcox, of the 5th Iowa cavalry, were wounded. His loss during the whole raid is given at five killed and fifteen wounded.

Work has been suspended on the railroad bridge over the Chattahoochee, and a large force of the constructing corps is now employed on the pontoon bridges across the river. This construction corps is regularly organized into divisions, having headquarters at different points along the railroad. The men are quartered in discarded Sibley and wall tents, which are now superseded in army use by shelter or 'dog' tents. A force of 250 men are engaged on the pontoon double-track bridge near the railroad crossing. The railroad bridge was rapidly approaching completion, but it was deemed necessary to make these wagon communications over the river first—for what reason I don't know, unless to provide for such contingencies as a retreat. The construction corps makes time and a half, that is, a day and a half in one day. Sunday counts two days. The work goes on day and night. The men are nearly all citizens from the Northern States, many being discharged soldiers whose time has expired. The wages are $2.50 per day and rations. They employ citizens of Georgia as cooks. I conversed with one of these, an old loyal man from Northeastern Georgia, on the subject of the war. He said the trouble was not about their "rights," but Uncle Sam had "not teats enough for them all to suck, and they (Jeff Davis & Co) wanted a sow of their own."

There was a big scare at Marietta two or three days ago. Wheeler's cavalry was expected. The streets were barricaded at such places as he would be likely to enter; and the brick houses were loop-holed for musketry. This was the second time within a week that a raid had been apprehended at that place.

Every train crossing from the river and Vining's Station takes back a load of wounded, bringing in a load of supplies, forage, ammunition, &c., which are piled in the railroad warehouses and other convenient buildings. Each of the wounded is provided with a fan to keep away the swarms of flies which would otherwise settle on the injured parts. They are furnished with clean underclothing and bandages, and seem quite comfortable. They are taken generally through to the hospitals at Chattanooga, though there are small hospitals now established at Marietta and other places along the line. About two hundred are taken to Chattanooga every day. The various stations on the railroad exhibit the same activity that prevailed on the Nashville and Chattanooga road last winter. The bridges are all covered, some of which are double and strongly roofed. Depots are established, and detachments of troops are stationed at all important points along the line for the purpose of shipping and receiving stores and protecting the road.

A deserter from the 1st Alabama regiment stated that Hood had just been reinforced by five thousand men from Mobile. They arrived on the 25th. The 21st Alabama was expected from the same place on the 26th. He also stated that twenty-five thousand militia were looked for in a few days from Southern Alabama. This deserter was an Irishman who came into our lines during the excitement of our feint on the night of the 24th. He brought a countryman and comrade along with him.

The ground south of Atlanta is hilly and very much broken affording admirable facilities for defense. The rebels have already constructed and are still constructing strong works and fortifications of every description in the rear and to the east and west of the city to prevent our right and left wings from advancing further around. A rumor, current long enough to be a fact, states that we have possession of a portion of Cedar Mountain, a few miles south and west of Atlanta. We have fortified and occupy a part of it and the rebels the other. The three railroad tracks entering into Atlanta are united in the middle of the city at the "central depot." One of these tracks is made by the junction at East Point of two railroads from the southeast and southwest, thus making four lines of railroads converging at Atlanta. The two on the north and east are occupied and included by our investing army, and that leading in a southwesterly direction was cut by Gen. Rousseau, leaving only one in the direction of Macon. This may be already cut also.

The time of service of many regiments, now at the front, is about expiring. The men are quite jubilant at the prospect of their approaching release. August and September will witness the muster out of a considerable portion of this army; in view of which the President's last call is very timely.

I send this to Louisville by a first sergeant of the 16th Regulars, whose time has just expired. In this branch of the army the term of service dates from the day of *enlistment*, in the volunteer service, from the day of *muster*, making a difference frequently of several weeks against the volunteer. This sergeant of the 16th had never been home during his whole three years' service.

The distance by railroad from the Chattahoochee river to Chattanooga is 130 miles; to Atlanta 8 miles further. Nearly 24 hours is required for the trip, as the engineers don't like to run the whole night for obvious reasons. Refreshments, consisting of beef and bread, coffee, milk punch, &c., are provided for the sick and wounded, and distributed by soldier nurses at convenient places along the road. The poor fellows receive every attention that the circumstances will permit. At Chattanooga the arrangements are very complete, and the hospitals are so well supplied and conducted that there is nothing lacking that can contribute to the soldiers speedy convalescence.

The railroad track is occasionally strewed with evidences of rebel raids—broken locomotives, fragments of cars, half burnt ties, &c. A new wrecking car, fitted up with a powerful crane and tackle, has lately been added to the rolling stock of this road. It is now at Dalton and will be of the greatest use in cleaning the track of obstructions and fragments. The curves on the line are so numerous that our long train frequently described the letter S, otherwise the road is substantially built. Many of the troops guarding the bridges are dismounted Tennessee cavalry, whose horses gave out last winter. The stockades are extremely strong, some being of the nature of block-houses built of heavy timber. The weather is now cool and rainy. This will be of great advantage in the recovery of the wounded. I happen to know that it is the intention to pay off the troops in a very short time.

List of Wounded in the 20th Corps from Northwestern Regiments at the Battle of Peach Tree Creek, near Atlanta, Ga.

(CONTINUED.)

Wm B Reed, I, Ind., head.
W F McKay, A, 33d Ind., right arm.
Harry C Smith, F, 19th Mich., right arm.
Madison Sharll, A, 19th Mich., both hips.
John J Baker, Major 19th Mich., right leg.
Manuel Tronb, D, 102d Ill., head.
John Iverson, H, 26th Wis., posterior.
James Holland, H, 26th Wis, left thigh.
Nelson Salsbury, B, 33d Wis, right hand.
Oliver P Scott, I, 79th Ohio, left wrist.
Capt James F Matlock, K, 7th Ind, groin.
Zeriah Kane, 129th Ill, abdomen.
Thomas S Harland, C, 70th Ind, jaw.
Joe H Wolfe, H, 79th Ohio, right breast.
Henry Reinking, F, 105th Ill, left leg.
Addison Gedder, B, 55th Ohio, left hand.
Jas J Noll, A, 55th Ohio, right arm.
Amos Metzger, G, 55th Ohio, left wrist joint.
Charles Weinrich, B, 26th Wis, breast.
Randolph Stebbins, H, 26th Wis, right arm.
B Petzer, D, 26th Wis, hand.
Daniel Bancaman, H, 33d Ind, hand.
Joseph W Reynolds, E, 5th Ind, left side.
John Barrett, C, 33d Ind, hand.
David Mitchell, D, foot.
Joseph C Johnson, F, 70th Ind, right breast.
Marion Denry, F, 70th Ind, left leg.
J N Tilson, musician, 70th Ind, left arm.
Joshua Leach, C, 70th Ind, hand.
G W Holden, 33d Ind, left knee amputated.
John F Gilles, B, 33d Ind, breast.
Stick Matthies, E, 33d Ind, thigh amputated.
Joseph Claywell, 129th Ill, right arm amputated.
John Stevens, C, 79th Ohio, ankle.
John E Andrews, C, 79th Ohio, right leg.
Benj Sweeser, K, 79th Ohio, hand.
John Prater, H, 79th Ohio, side.
Wyat C King, C, 79th Ohio, left shoulder.
Philip Wright, G, 19th Mich, knee.
Henry Vanderburg, B, 129th Ill, right thigh ampt'd.
John Priest, D, 129th Ill, right knee joint ampt'd.
Wm G Wilderman, F, 129th Ill, face.
Robert Johnson, D, 70th Ind, right knee joint.
W S Harland, C, 70th Ind, face.
Geo A Price, B, 70th Ind, left shoulder.
Samuel Bassett, F, 70th Ind, left foot.
Albert H Daw, C, 33d Ind, left leg.
Joe C Campbell, D, 33d Ind, breast.
William Bumgarner, E, 33d Ind, neck and jaw.
Ewing Bone, D, 33d Ind, left hip.
Benj Maple, D, 33d Ind, head.
Clinton Garrison, D, 33d Ind, head.
Albert Kiddoo, E, 105th Ill, right thigh.
Geo Oldham, C, 79th Ohio, left shoulder.
Geo W Owens, D, 79th Ohio, hand.
Asa Chandler, H, 79th Ohio, left leg.
Isaac Stauk, C, 79th Ohio, left foot.
Ellsworth Bowser, E, 79th Ohio, right thigh.
Wilbur Scouton, A, 19th Mich, left hand.
Harry Gorham, E, 19th Mich, right thigh broken.
David Thompson, E, 73d Ohio, left thigh.
Harlow Bouton, K, 22d Wis, right thigh.
Wilford E Parratt, K, 22d Wis, back of head.
Peter Philippson, G, 26th Wis, left arm.
John Smith, F, 26th Wis, head.
W E S Read, E, 26th Wis, right arm.
Michael Rankley, G, 26th Wis, right leg.
Julius Sabish, A, 26th Wis, head.
Christian Cruisings, I, 26th Wis, hand.
August Trumpler, C, 26th Wis, arm.
Peter Weber, C, 26th Wis, left leg.
Edward Dreblob, E, 26th Wis, left side.
Lieut Nicholas Wolman, C, 26th Wis, head.
Henry Van Evey, A, 26th Wis, right side.
Matthias Frund, K, 79th Ohio, face.
Rufus Hoster, A, 73d Ohio, left leg and hand.
David H Parker, G, 79th Ohio, left arm.
John Cann, B, 129th Ill, arm amputated.
Jacob Smith, K, 129th Ill, head.
Henry A Lewis, B, 129th Ill, left thigh, flesh.
Henry Crofton, C, 33d Ind, left leg.
Peter Hubel, F, 33d Ind, hand amputated.
Lieut W S McCullough, 33d Ind, right arm, severe.
Joseph Anderson, E, 19th Mich, left ankle, amp.
Wilbert L Green, C, 55th Ohio, wrist.
James Doris, B, 55th Ohio, thigh.
James L Culery, D, 55th Ohio, head.
Charles Ortle, E, 26th Wis, shoulder.
Henry Locke, K, 26th Wis, right arm.
Fred Ramble, F, 26th Wis, left arm.
John Urban, E, 26th Wis, left ankle.
James P Seaton, A, 33d Ind, left leg.
W F McCoy, A, 33d Ind, right arm.
Robert F McConnell, F, 33d Ind, right arm.
Alex McClure, D, 33d Ind, left leg.
Oscar Crank, D, 33d Ind, left hip.
James C Spellman, F, 33d Ind.
John Turner, E, 79th Ohio, thigh.
John Mullins, E, 105th Ill, left arm.
Samuel A Barr, B, 105th Ill, head.
Theodore Hanson, F, 22d Wis, knee.
Geo A Price, B, 70th Ind, left arm and back.
John Terpenny, Bat I, 1st Mich art, diarrhea.
2d Lieut Stephen Ball, 22d Wis, left side.
Edwin Gill, G, 22d Wis, left arm.
Steiner Hanson, G, 22d Wis, left hand.
John C Dunston, G, 22d Wis, left hand.
Martin Johnson, G, 22d Wis, left hand.
Wendell Fuhr, D, 22d Wis, thorax.
Wm Sape, B, 26th Wis, abdomen.
Joseph Green, G, 129th Ill, left arm.
Capt Albert Lamb, A, 129th Ill, shoulder.
Christ Cospin, F, 129th Ill, left arm.
James Howard, D, 129th Ill, left hand.
Joel Claywell, H, 129th Ill, amp. right wrist.
John H Hetherington, H, 129th Ill, right hand.
Thomas B Vantuge, K, 129th Ill, abdomen.
Robert Tanner, E, 129th Ill, left head.
David A Patton, E, 129th Ill, right shoulder.
Wm J Priest, E, 129th Ill, right thigh.
Amos Shaw, E, 129th Ill, right leg.
Elijah Slosher, C, 129th Ill, head.
David H Mitchell, D, 129th Ill, hand.
John Priest, D, 129th Ill, amp. leg.
W H McLaughlin, G, 129th Ill, right arm.
John McHardy, G, 102d Ill, left side.
Adam C Freet, A, 33d Ind, both legs.
Samuel Law, D, 33d Ind, left hip.
W J Ladd, I, 85th Ind, left breast.
John Ramsdell, C, 85th Ind, head.
Taylor F Pelson, F, 55th Ohio, head.
Weaver Schoming, B, 22d Wis, right side.
Wm Watkins, H, 79th Ohio, head.
James Usher, E, 79th Ohio, thigh.
Aaron S Tis, E, 79th Ohio, both thighs.
Theodore Ellis, C, 79th Ohio, thigh.
Isaac Shaw, C, 79th Ohio, foot.
J W Vincent, G, 19th Mich, left hand.
Henry Norton, B, 105th Ill, left arm.
A J Pink, C, 33d Ind, amp. thigh.
Wm Milkie, C, 26th Wis, thigh.
A C Carr, C, 79th Ohio, amp. arm.

The Board of Trade Battery.

[Letter from a Private.]

Near Atlanta, Georgia, Monday, July 25, 1864.

We are crawling up to Atlanta, inch by inch, and we will soon have possession of the city. Our lines are one and a half miles from the city. The 22d day of this month was a sad day for the Board of Trade Battery.

On the afternoon of the 21st, all the effective men of our division, and the center section of our battery, in command of Lieut. Robinson, started off on a raid to cut the railroad, and destroy things in general, leaving the rest of our battery, and pack mules, trains, &c., in charge of the Division Provost Marshal. We made our camp in the city of Decatur, six miles east from Atlanta. There were also three regiments of infantry, and one section of their artillery left to guard the corps trains, and hold the post, as it was an important place.

The next morning, (the 22d,) the rebels commenced driving in our pickets, and making other demonstrations that led us to believe they were going to make an attack.

About 11 a. m. the infantry with their battery, were ordered out to the front on the south of the city. We had as yet had no orders. Lieut. Griffin, commanding, went out to see what should be done, and he made up his mind we had better get ready, and wait for orders to go to the front or rear. We had no more than got our horses hitched on the guns, when the rebels commenced driving the infantry and battery right in our camp. The Colonel commanding the post ordered us to fire and check the rebels—they were only a square off. We opened on them with canister, and we did drive them from our front, (the battery,) and in that, our first position, we had five men wounded. The infantry that should have stood and supported us, ran like *cowards*, and prayers and curses could not rally them. We were forced to fall back to the Court House, only a few yards, and then we managed to get a *few men* to stand and sharpshoot for us. When the rebels saw us falling back, they took advantage of it, and formed a triangle on our right and left, getting a terrible cross line on us, wounding three more of our boys.

Well, we had to fall back and evacuate the city. We made two stands, but the rebels were too much for us. They outnumbered us three to one. We intrenched ourselves during the night, but the rebels did not attack us again. The next morning we took possession of the city. We had been in line of battle about two hours, when scouts reported two divisions of Wheeler's cavalry (rebel) maneuvering to surround us.

We then moved out on the Atlanta road on the line with our main army. We were then relieved by the Colonel commanding, (Col. Sprague) and he thanked us very kindly, and told us we had saved his command and his train. He also wrote a note to Gen. Logan, stating the B. T. B. did their duty nobly, and desired that the battery should have a special mention to the commanding General of the army (Sherman). Two much praise cannot be given to the 35th New Jersey regiment they fought like tigers. They had two full companies cut off and captured. They were on our left. Had our Division been in Decatur we never would have been driven out. Our loss was heavy. The Rebels lost the most killed. We had the post of honor given us, in the Brigade after the battle.

Our boys are receiving the full benefit of the Sanitary and Christian Commissions. Our Division has returned after making a successful raid, cut the Atlanta and Augusta road again, burned three bridges and captured three trains of cars and captured any amount of plunder, 1,500 head of horses and mules, meat, salt and sugars.

I will give you a list of wounded:

IN THE FIRST POSITION.

E. C. Field, it is feared, mortally.
Will Tinsley, severely, right hip.
George Jackenbamer, in the wrist.
Charley Hoiyland, foot.
Corporal Close, lower jaw.

SECOND POSITION.

Tom McCleland, arm, amputated.
J. D. Toomey, right hip.
J. B. Appleton, right leg.

Cavalry Reorganized.

It will be seen by the following order that the Cavalry in the District of West Tennessee has been reorganized and placed under the command of Brig. General Grierson:

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS, DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE, MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 25, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1.—In pursuance of Special Orders No. 58, Par. VII, current series, from Headquarters District of West Tennessee. The Cavalry serving within the District of West Tennessee, is hereby re-organized, as follows:

FIRST DIVISION—Brigadier Gen. Edward Hatch, commanding.

First Brigade—Col. T. P. Herrick, 7th Kansas Cavalry, commanding; 7th Kansas Cavalry; 3d Illinois Cavalry; 7th Illinois Cavalry; 12th Missouri Cavalry.

Second Brigade—Col. D. E. Coon, 2d Iowa Cavalry, commanding; 2d Iowa Cavalry; 6th Illinois Cavalry; 9th Illinois Cavalry.

SECOND DIVISION—Col. E. F. Winslow, 4th Iowa Cavalry, commanding.

First Brigade—Col. Jos. Karge, 2d New Jersey Cavalry, commanding; 2d New Jersey Cavalry; 19th Pennsylvania Cavalry; 7th Indiana Cavalry; 4th Missouri Cavalry.

Second Brigade—Col. John W. Noble, 3d Iowa Cavalry commanding; 3d Iowa Cavalry; 4th Iowa Cavalry; 10th Missouri Cavalry.

The several Division and Brigade commanders will organize and announce their staffs without delay.

By order of Brig Gen. B. H. GRIERSON.
S. L. WOODWARD, Ass't Adj't. Gen'l.

Who is Colonel Hawkins?

RIPON, Wis., July 30, 1864.

Editors Tribune:

I would like to be assured of the fact, as would also the people in this part of the State, as to whether the Northwestern Sanitary Commission have an accredited agent in this field of labor, styling himself Col. Hawkins, of East Tennessee. If he is a duly authorized agent the public should be apprised of the fact, that he may receive a more generous welcome by the friends of this noble institution in this part of the Northwest. Grave doubts of his authority to act as an agent are very prevalent here. INQUIRER.

THE FIGHT ON THE JAMES RIVER.

Results of the Engagement.

The correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* gives the following account of the fight on the north bank of the James River:

BERMUDA HUNDRED, July 28.—The old 2d corps has again had an encounter with the enemy on new ground, and, as usual, come out ahead. Four very fine twenty-pounder Parrott guns, with well fitted caissons, and a number of prisoners, stated at about one hundred, constitute the trophies won by them, and form not a bad day's work. The total loss of the corps during the day (yesterday), will probably not exceed one hundred.

It will be recollected that soon after the arrival of the Army of the Potomac before Petersburg, Gen. Foster's brigade of the 10th corps was thrown across the James River at Deep Bottom, which is about three miles south of Newmarket, and distant from Richmond, in a direct line, about ten miles. This brigade of General Foster has since then held its ground on the banks of the James, forming the extreme right of our extended line of battle and connected with the other portion of Gen. Butler's forces by a pontoon bridge. This bridge spans the river just above the mouth of Four Mile Creek. Some days ago another bridge was constructed below the mouth of the creek just named, and about half a mile below the other bridge, and a brigade of of the 19th Corps has since held a position to the right of General Foster, and with its left on Four Mile Creek, having in the interim considerable skirmishing with the enemy. The construction of his second bridge, and the occupation of the opposite bank of the river, were the preliminaries of a more important movement, the one which has now taken place. It would be contraband, as yet, to state the ultimate design of the movement, and I shall only narrate what has already occurred, viz: that the 2d Corps, followed by a heavy force of cavalry, under Sheridan, crossed the James river, at the lower pontoon bridge, yesterday morning, and that the cavalry passed to the right of the infantry, and started out toward the New Market road. What the ulterior course and destination of the latter is, I leave the sagacious reader to conjecture.

Prior to this movement the 2d Corps had been lying in reserve for nearly two weeks. On the morning of Tuesday, the 26th, the order was given to be ready to march at half-past four p. m. of the same day, and the head of the column started promptly at the hour designated. The cavalry, which was some miles further to the left and rear, commenced moving at about the same time. Every precaution was taken to conceal from the enemy all indications of the movements, and the latter was to be executed with all possible rapidity. For the former object the condition of the road was highly favorable, recent rains having entirely laid the dust which otherwise would inevitably have betrayed the presence of a moving column. The men marched with a rapidity that was surprising, and soon after dark the column reached the pontoon bridge at Point of Rocks, and commenced crossing to the north side of the Appomattox. The cavalry crossed about three-fourths of a mile lower down.

From the Appomattox the column struck across by the nearest route for the bridge at Deep Bottom, which the infantry reached by 3 A. M. yesterday morning, and immediately commenced crossing to the east bank of the James. General Barlow's division took the lead. Next came the Third division (Gen. Mott's) and General Gibbon's division last. The cavalry began to cross an hour or two after the infantry had got over.

The latter deployed into line of battle immediately after crossing the river, the First division taking the center, with the Third and Second on the right and left respectively. Two batteries were also brought over and posted near the edge of the timber which skirts the river, Brown's battery (B), of the 1st Rhode Island, and Sleeper's 10th Massachusetts battery. Each division pushed forward its skirmishers soon after daylight, and reconnoitered the position of the enemy. The portion of the Nineteenth corps which had been picketed there being relieved, retired to the rear.

The rebel line of battle extended along a road somewhat over a mile from the river, where they had improvised a pretty good breastwork of rails and earth, while at some points the road itself was so sunken as to afford a breastwork without much labor in its construction. Near the point where the road is entered by a road running directly out from the pontoon bridge, the rebels had a battery of four guns, and a section of a battery to their left.

About half-past seven o'clock our skirmishers advanced and drove back those of the enemy, and this opened the fight. The rebel batteries just mentioned opened fire, and were replied to by Brown and Sleeper, and the gunboat Mendota. The latter fired one hundred pound shells from rifled Parrotts, which appeared to strike great terror in the Johnnies, and aided much in silencing their batteries. After the latter object was accomplished the skirmish-line of Barlow's Division, consisting of the One Hundred and Eighty-third Pennsylvania, Twenty-eighth Massachusetts and Fifth New Hampshire regiments, of General Miles' brigade, under command of Colonel Lynch, of the One Hundred and Eighty-third Pennsylvania, advanced on the four-gun battery on their front. Col. Lynch left a few men to skirmish in front, while with the rest of his line divided into two parties, he moved by the flank, and coming in on each side of the battery, effected its capture, along with the adjacent portion of the rebel picket line.

This occurred at about half past eight A. M., or within less than an hour after the fighting commenced. The enemy now relinquished their intrenchments along the whole line, and fell back to a ridge about two miles to the rear, where they commenced intrenching.

Our want of familiarity with the country rendered it necessary to advance cautiously, or it might have been practicable to dislodge them from that position also. At dark last night our line of battle had been satisfactorily posted, and some anticipated that an advance would be made during the night, but whether it took place I have no means of knowing.

The rebel troops supporting the captured battery were Kershaw's South Carolina brigade. The battery itself consists of guns manufactured at West Point, and is supposed to be the one captured in the attack on Heckman's brigade, near Drury's Bluff, some two months ago.

We lost less than a dozen men in the charge on the battery, and our entire loss during the day will hardly exceed one hundred.

A Heroic Boy.

A correspondent gives an account of the heroic fortitude of a young boy who was wounded in a recent charge of Grant's army. He was in a hospital at Washington. Through each heel, between the tendons and the bone, there was a large hole, and both were full of maggots, which had eaten their way down under the bones of his feet; there was also another wound in the fleshy part of his left thigh, where the ball carried away half a pound of flesh and muscle; this was also full of maggots. Turpentine was used by the surgeon to get rid of the maggots, yet the brave little fellow bore the intense pain like a martyr, and when asked if he did not suffer, said: "Yes, I suffer very much, but I am willing to be torn piecemeal, joint by joint, while living, for my country and for liberty."

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

FINANCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, August 2, 1864.

There is nothing new to note in monetary matters to-day. The demand for discounts is remarkably good, with a sufficient supply of money in the hands of bankers to answer the demands of all first class borrowers. The rate is maintained at 10 per cent a bank, while street rates for paper not esteemed first class, range from 2 to 4 per cent a month.

Our markets were a little softer to-day, with a slight appreciation in prices, owing to the advance in gold at the close of yesterday's transactions, and which were nearly sustained to-day. The transactions, however, were not large.

Exchange remains about as yesterday. The nominal quotations are ¼ discount @ par buying; ¼ premium selling, with concessions and deviations according to the character and wants of customers.

Gold, in New York, did not quite maintain the advance which it made yesterday, but the market was less fluctuating. The following are the quotations telegraphed to James Boyd, Esq., 38 Clark street, during the day:

10 a. m.	256	12 m.	257⅞
11.15 a. m.	257	1.30 p. m.	[illegible]
11.30 a. m.	256⅞	Closed 2d board	257⅞

In Chicago, the rate opened at 255, advanced to 256 closing quiet and firm at that rate, with large transactions. Silver is dull, at 2 30@2 32. Government 5-20s are weaker and quoted in New York at 107. Here the quotations are 106@106½.

The old Merchants' Bank of Boston has become a National Bank, under the same style, with its capital of $3,000,000. The last weekly statement of the Associated Banks of Boston is exclusive of the Merchants', and shows a consequent decrease in all the items as compared with the previous week.

THE 7-30 LOAN.—Preston, Willard & Kean, bankers, are ready to receive subscriptions at par for the new United States 7-30 popular loan, which has just been offered to the people by Mr. Secretary Fessenden. These notes are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, &c., and just the thing for the hard working people of small means, as well as for capitalists to invest in. They are issued in blank, or made payable to order, as the subscriber wishes. The interest (7 3-10 per cent) is made payable semi-annually from the 15th instant, and the subscriptions will be allowed interest from the time of subscribing.

WHERE ARE ALL THE GREENBACKS?—The question is asked daily among the people, Where are all the greenbacks? Notwithstanding official statements establish the fact that there are over $800,000,000 of them in circulation, complaint comes from every quarter that they are frightfully scarce. New York went into panic solely on that account, a few weeks since; and it was said that if the New York Banks were required to use greenbacks in their daily transactions, as seemed necessary under the provisions of the gold bill, they would break down in twenty-four hours. There is no doubt but the people, in their industrial capacity, absorb and hold large quantities. And, as all ordinary business transactions are now for cash, there is, of course, a necessity for a greatly enlarged circulating medium. Men of good judgment say that where $1,000 was required last year, $2,000 to $3,000 are now required to do the same amount of business. But there is one source of absorption which seems to have escaped the attention of both the Government and the people, and of which we propose briefly to speak. We were conversing, a few days since, with a gentleman recently from the South, who has been for two years past engaged in the purchase of cotton, and he gave it as his deliberate judgment that there was at the moment from $100,000,000 to $200,000,000 of greenbacks in the rebel States, held and possessed by the rebels themselves. It is well known that all of our cotton purchases have been made with greenbacks, and that the men who accept them are mostly disloyal.

Everybody knows that greenbacks are popular with the rebels, as being every way superior to their own depreciated Confederate notes, and of course they cling to them. It is also well known that the first movement of the rebels when they kill a Federal soldier or take a prisoner, is to rob him of his greenbacks, and they never return them. From this source as well as cotton sales, large sums are obtained, much larger than at first sight would seem possible. Add to this the many purchasers of all kinds trifles which our soldiers make from the sesesh, in localities where they encamp, and when on the march, all paid for in greenbacks, and it is safe to predict, if the judgment of our informant is correct, that at least three hundred millions dollars of greenbacks are now held in the rebel States, and virtually out of circulation, while only about five hundred millions enter into the circulating mediums of the loyal States.

The estimate of our friend may be large, perhaps it is too large—but deducting 50 per cent and it makes a deficiency in our greenback currency of $150,000,000.

A new organization has been inaugurated in New York called the "Open Board of Stock Brokers," and they have just completed a new building for their occupancy. It is located on the west side of Broad street, only a few doors from Wall.

The Board of Directors of the Erie Railway Company have passed resolutions of profound regret for the decease of their late President, Mr. Nathaniel Marsh, and have marked their respect for his services and memory by a record of the particulars of his long official connection with the company from 1845 to the day of his death. Mr. Samuel Marsh (uncle of the late President) is at present acting President of the Company. Several practical railroad men have been named on the street as the probable successor of Mr. Marsh; among others, Gen. Diven, of Elmira, and Mr. Samuel Sloan, late of the Hudson River Road.

MONEY IN PHILADELPHIA.—The Philadelphia *Press* of Saturday says:

[illegible]

The following advertisement appearing in the Richmond papers shows the latest expedient of the rebel Secretary of the Treasury for supplying the sinking finances of the Confederacy:

LOAN FOR THE SECURITY OF THE FIVE HUNDRED MILLION SIX PER CENT NON-TAXABLE BONDS, UNDER THE SEVENTH SECTION OF THE CURRENCY LAW.

Deposits on call will be received by the Treasurer in this city, Assistant Treasurers at Charleston and Mobile, and the depositaries at Wilmington, Raleigh, Columbia, Augusta, Savannah and Montgomery, and certificates will be issued for the same, bearing interest at the rate of four per cent per annum, secured by the hypothecation of an amount of the above bonds, equal to the sum of the deposit, [illegible]

The security and convenience afforded to banks and other corporations and to the public generally, by this mode of temporary investment, [illegible]

G. A. TRENHOLM, Secretary of the Treasury.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.—The following were the closing prices for cash August 2, 1864, received by F. G. Saltonstall & Co., Commission, Stock and Bond Brokers, 34 Clark street, Chicago:

[illegible]

1st Board strong. 2d Board firm.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Aug 2, 1864.

WEEKLY REVIEW.—During the past week the general produce markets have ruled lower. Flour has declined 25@50c per barrel; wheat, 15@25c per bushel; corn, 3@5c per bushel; and oats, 5@8c per bushel. Freights have advanced 2@3c per bushel on grain. Whisky has advanced 10@15c per gallon.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments during the past 24 hours:

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS PAST 24 HOURS.

	Received.	Shipped.
Flour	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grass Seed	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pork	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tallow	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hogs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cattle	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hides	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wool	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salt	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butter	[illegible]	[illegible]

The general markets to-day ruled firmer owing to a reported advance in gold, but towards the close later intelligence caused them to close quiet and easier.

Flour was dull but holders were firm, and the only sales of 900 brls at $10.75 for white winter extras; $9.25@9.50 for spring extras; and $7.75@8.00 for spring supers.

The Wheat market advanced 3@5c per bushel, with sales of 75,000 bushels, at $2.20 for No. 1 red; $2.15 for No. 2 red; $1.90 for rejected red; $2.10@2.12 for No. 1 spring; and $1.95@1.96 for No. 2 spring—closing very quiet at $1.93@1.94 for the latter grade.

Corn ruled dull and 3@4c lower, with sales of [illegible] bushels, at $1.34@1.36 for No. 1 corn; $1.31@1.33 for No. 2 corn; and $1.26 for rejected corn—closing quiet at $1.33@1.34 for No. 1 corn.

Oats were quiet but firm, with sales of 25,000 bushels, at 78@79c for old No 1; 78c for old No 2; 69c for old Rejected; 80c for new No 1; 75c for new No 2 and 70c for new Rejected.

Rye was steady at $1.38. Barley was quiet but firm.

Highwines were dull, and we note light sales at $1.81.

Provisions were neglected and dull. Lard was steady and in fair demand, with sales of 650 trcs steam rendered at 19c and 50 trcs kettle at 19½c.

Grain freights were firm, with engagements at 14½c for wheat to Kingston, 5c for corn and 3c for oats to Buffalo.

LATER.

In the afternoon the markets were dull, and wheat ruled heavy and lower. No 2 Spring selling slowly at $1.90@1.91, closing heavy at the outside quotation. There was nothing doing in Corn, Oats or Whisky.

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, August 2.

There is very little change to note in our Dry Goods market. We have noted a slight decline on some articles, particularly Ticks, but prices generally are firm, with no disposition on the part of holders to make any concessions. Trade continues good, and country dealers generally evince a disposition to buy freely.

BROWN SHEETINGS. — PRINTS. — BLEACHED SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS. — DELAINES. — GINGHAMS. — WOOLEN FLANNELS. — CANTON FLANNELS. — TICKS. — STRIPES. — DENIMS. — COTTONADES. — HEAVY DRILLS. — BLEACHED CORSET JEANS. — SLATE CORSET JEANS. — SUNDRIES. — COLORED CAMBRICS. — BALMORAL SKIRTS.

[illegible]

New York Dry Goods Market.

[From the New York Journal of Commerce, 30th.]

The market has been very dull throughout most of the week. [illegible]

NEW YORK GROCERY MARKET.

FOR THE THREE DAYS ENDING JULY 30.

[From the N. Y. Shipping List, 30th.]

[illegible]

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, August 2, 1864.

BEEF CATTLE—There has been little business in the yards to-day, owing to an almost nominal supply. Prices are firm and unchanged.

BEEF CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No.	Av.	Price.
Holt	Irish	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. Adams	Hover	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jacobs	Stephenson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wallwork & M.	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Webb	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Laudon	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Valder	Dyman	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

HOGS—Receipts nominal. Market active for prime qualities. Lower grades are in less demand and weaker.

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No.	Av.	Price.
Wallace	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Riley and Nudd	W. S. Tilden	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. Adams	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	Curren	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freund	Dyaman	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

WEEKLY REVIEW OF CHICAGO MARKET.

All sales of Grain reported in this market report are on a basis of in store, unless otherwise stated. Flour is sold delivered unless otherwise stated.

TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 2, 1864.

FREIGHTS.—GRAIN FREIGHTS—Since the date of our last weekly review there has been a better inquiry, [illegible]

FLOUR—[illegible]

WHEAT—[illegible]

CORN—[illegible]

OATS—[illegible]

RYE—[illegible]

BARLEY—[illegible]

Prices current: ASHES.—BUTTER.—BEANS.—BROOM CORN.—BAGGING.—EGGS.—BEESWAX.—BRICKS.—COOPERAGE.—CANDLES.—COFFEE.—COAL.—DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—FEATHERS.—FISH.—FRUIT.—DRIED FRUITS.—GAME.—HIDES.—HIGHWINES.—HOPS.—HAY.—IRON.—PIG IRON.—LEAD AND SHOT.—LIME AND STUCCO.—LEATHER.—METALS.—NAILS.—NAVAL STORES.—OILS.—ONIONS.—PAINTS.—POWDER.—PROVISIONS.—RICE.—SUGAR.—SYRUPS.—SPICES.—SOAP.—STARCH.—SALT.—SEEDS.—TALLOW.—TEA.—TOBACCO.—VINEGAR.—WOODEN WARE.—WINES AND LIQUORS.—WOOL.—WOOD.

[illegible]

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED. Aug. 2, 1864.

[illegible]

CLEARED.

[illegible]

BOARDING AND SALE STABLE FOR SALE.
A Good Chance to Make Money.
[illegible]

Special Notices.
To Clear the House of Flies [illegible] Dutcher's Celebrated Lightning Fly-Killer. [illegible] SOLD EVERYWHERE.
Dr. James [illegible]
Doctor Thomson [illegible]
In the Year 1845 [illegible] Venetian Hair Dye [illegible]
Piles—(Hemorrhoids)—Piles. [illegible]
Prof. Chas. De Grath's Electric Oil. [illegible]
Human Frailty, or Phy[illegible]
25 Cents to Save 25 Do[illegible]
Medicinal.
Dr. Ludlum's Specific. [illegible]
W. F. DAVIDSON, Sole Proprietor, Cincinnati.
Burnhams & Van Schaack [illegible]
Legal Notices.
State of Illinois, County of Cook—ss. [illegible]
Threshing Machines.
The World Renowned Buffalo Pitts' Threshing Machine. First Invented. [illegible] 100,000 Farmers [illegible] and 97 West Randolph St. [illegible] Standard Farm Machines [illegible] F. G. WELCH, General Agent. [illegible]
Drugs and Chemicals.
E. H. Reed & Co. [illegible] Drugs and Chemicals, [illegible] Lake St., Chicago, Ill. [illegible]

Special Notices.

To Those the House of Files,
THE DUTCHER'S CELEBRATED
LIGHTNING FLY-KILLER,
a clean, cheap article, easy to use. Every sheet will a flies. SOLD EVERYWHERE. [s6]f-1y-eow-ow

Dr. James
Office of Central Hospital, Custom House street, Providence, R. I., and Hemlock street, Chicago, Illinois. Graduate of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and of the University of Glasgow, Scotland, and all kinds of BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES, SEMINAL WEAKNESS, or CONSEQUENCES THEREOF, and all Chronic Diseases. Cures those without prescribing to be taken home. Forward, review or any statement. Consultation free. Call or write. SECRETIVE CURE for all diseases of a private nature, such as Seminal Weakness, Impotency, Nervousness, Lost Manhood, Involuntary Emissions, Impaired Memory, Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Diseases of the Urinary Organs, Kidneys, Bladder, Rectum, Skin, Blood, Throat, Nose, Lungs, Heart, Liver, Stomach, Bowels, Piles, Fistula, Rupture, Tumors, Cancers, Ulcers, Female Complaints, Leucorrhœa, Barrenness, Sterility, Abortion, Menstrual Irregularities, Pregnancy, Childbirth, Nursing, Abscesses, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, Consumption, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Fits, Epilepsy, Paralysis, Deafness, Blindness, Cancers, Tetter, Ringworm, Boils, Carbuncles, Scurvy, Mercurial Diseases, Old Sores, Ulcers, Fever Sores, Scrofulous Humors, Tumors, Swellings, Goitre or Thick Neck, Rickets, Curvature of the Spine, Diseases of Females, Children and Infants, Chronic Diseases of all kinds. Medicines sent by mail or express, with full directions for use. Consultation free. Call or write. Office hours from 9 A. M. until 12 M., and 2 to 5 P. M. Sundays excepted. [s6]f-1y-eow-ow

It is not often we speak of Physicians,
but when discretion say it. Whether you reside in the city or country, we would say to you, if you wish to be cured, go to the first physician you can find in Chicago, of the highest standing in his profession, and most skilful and permanent cure, and one who has made a specialty of the class of diseases from which you suffer. Dr. Hollick is one of the few physicians who have baffled the skill of older practitioners, and has made a world-wide reputation in the cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, Nervousness, Lost Manhood, Involuntary Emissions, Impaired Memory, Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Diseases of the Urinary Organs, Kidneys, Bladder, Rectum, Skin, Blood, Throat, Nose, Lungs, Heart, Liver, Stomach, Bowels, Piles, Fistula, Rupture, Tumors, Cancers, Ulcers, Female Complaints, Leucorrhœa, Barrenness, Sterility, Abortion, Menstrual Irregularities, Pregnancy, Childbirth, Nursing, Abscesses, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, Consumption, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Fits, Epilepsy, Paralysis, Deafness, Blindness, Cancers, Tetter, Ringworm, Boils, Carbuncles, Scurvy, Mercurial Diseases, Old Sores, Ulcers, Fever Sores, Scrofulous Humors, Tumors, Swellings, Goitre or Thick Neck, Rickets, Curvature of the Spine, Diseases of Females, Children and Infants, Chronic Diseases of all kinds. Medicines sent by mail or express, with full directions for use. Consultation free. Call or write. Office hours from 9 A. M. until 12 M., and 2 to 5 P. M. Sundays excepted. [s6]f-1y-eow-ow

In the Year 1845
Mathews first procured the VENETIAN HAIR DYE, and from that time it has been used by thousands, and has given perfect satisfaction in every instance. No one who tries it is disappointed. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. All others are mere imitations. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay street, New York. [s6]f-1y-eow-ow

Doctor Thomson
has now more than thirty years experience in the treatment of Chronic, Nervous, Constitutional and Private Diseases. Consultation free. Medicines sent by mail or express. Post Office Box 79. Office and residence, No. 8 Sherman street, Chicago. Dr. Thomson's Electric Belt is warranted to relieve in thirty days or money refunded. Age and experience should be consulted. Only 50 cents and 1 a box; or, Sold by druggists everywhere. Dr. Thomson's Eclectric Oil is warranted to relieve Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sore Throat, Lame Back, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites, Chilblains, Corns, &c. Only 25 cents per bottle.

THE CITY.

Funeral Committee.—Colonel Ezra Taylor requests that the committee of arrangements at the funeral of Colonel Mulligan will meet at the Tremont House this evening at 7 o'clock.

"Latin."—The sentence about which H. G. inquires, is an exact quotation from the latin Bible at Bern; it may be found on the first page of Genesis.

Liberal.—The Relief Department of the Young Men's Christian Association gratefully acknowledges the receipt of five hundred dollars from Jonathan Burr, Esq.—a generous donation, most worthily bestowed. We cordially commend this Association to our charitable citizens.

Board of Education.—The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Education fell due yesterday, but was not held. Several of the Inspectors are on their summer tour, and others were attending the funeral of Colonel Mulligan. A quorum was not present.

Game.—On Sunday last the restrictions imposed by law upon the killing of wild game expired. Already are ducks, woodcocks and prairie chickens coming freely into market. Those who have the leisure and the inclination, can now freely enjoy themselves in the slaughter of the "innocents."

Praiseworthy Liberality.—The City Railway Company very generously tendered the gratuitous use of their cars for the conveyance of the regiment of the Veteran Reserve Corps from Camp Douglas to the church where the mournful obsequies of Colonel Mulligan took place yesterday morning.

A Treat in Store.—To those who love to lessen the cares of city life, by a few hours' rambling in the wild country woods, a rich treat is on the tapis. An advertisement in another column will state the particulars of an excursion to Madison and Janesville where pleasure seekers may be sure of a good time hunting and fishing to their heart's content. The return tickets are good for two weeks and offer great inducements to the excursionist.

Ingham University.—The annual session of this well known institution, situated at Leroy, N. Y., opens, as will be seen by an advertisement in another column, on the 28th of September. This university offers great inducements to the parents and guardians of young ladies, for the students are all under the tuition of eminent professors, whose constant care is so thoroughly implant in each young mind the principles as well as the more advanced branches of the various departments of study.

"Lay Me Down and Save the Flag."—This new song and chorus, by Geo. F. Root, just published by Root & Cady, is taking like wildfire, and promises to rank with the numerous other patriotic songs by the same author, that have already become household words. Root & Cady have, for two days past, kept two presses running upon it, and, yesterday, the rush for it at their counter was so great that their retail clerks do little else than deal it out.

Fast Day Services.—There will be services tomorrow, Fast Day, at the Second Presbyterian Church, corner of Wabash and Washington streets, at 11 o'clock A. M. Sermon by Rev. Dr. Lord—Union prayer meeting at 3 o'clock A. M. in the Lecture Room of said Church.

In the absence of the Rector, there will be no services at St John's Church on the coming Fast Day (Thursday.) The congregation are respectfully invited to attend service in Trinity Church on that day. Commences at 10½ A. M.

Accident.—A little girl about ten years of age, daughter of Lewis Bennett, a carpenter and joiner, residing on Superior street, was severely injured yesterday by falling through the floors of an old house which her father was repairing, on Elizabeth street. She fell nearly eighteen feet and landed at the bottom of the cellar, falling upon an adze, and suffering a severe gash in her shoulder, besides various contusions. The tremendous jarring her system received by the fall rendered her insensible for some time. It is believed that she will soon recover.

Death on Shipboard.—From the Milwaukee Sentinel, of Monday, we learn that the Propeller "Sun" arrived at that port on Sunday, having on board the body of a man, named Henry Lees, who died of delirium tremens two or three hours before reaching port. He was a German by birth, a resident of Boston, and had an Uncle named Mahan residing in Chicago. He had on his person over $300, including $50 in gold and $31 in silver. His remains were taken to the dead house and the effects taken in charge by the proper authorities.

Returned.—Our older citizens will be glad to welcome back, from an extended tour in his native land, Rev. Paul Andersen, for many years pastor of the Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church of Chicago. He was among our first, most faithful, and successful pastors. He accompanied a large number of emigrants from Norway as far as Quebec. They will arrive in a day or two, and settle in Minnesota, Iowa and this city. The Northwest is largely indebted to Mr. Andersen for his successful efforts in bringing so large, so industrious, and in all respects so excellent a class of citizens.

Larceny.—Frederick Baxter, alias Charles A. Baxter, who had been recently working at the Government corral, was yesterday brought before Justice McDonnell for the larceny from a Mr. Wilcox, Quartermaster's Clerk, of a pair of boots and a pair of pants. The accused was boarding in the same house and rooming with the complainant. About 3 o'clock yesterday morning Baxter left his boarding house, and on getting up Wilcox missed his property. Information was given to the police, and the thief was arrested while in the act of leaving the city in the cars at the Northwestern depot. William Allen, another boarder with the accused, has also missed a quantity of clothing, which is expected to have been taken by the same hands and will yet be found. Baxter was committed for trial, being unable to give bail for his appearance.

Police Court.—The usual number of black eyes and scarred visages were served up at the Police Court yesterday morning to the delectation of a crowd of idlers. There seemed to be no scarcity of money amongst the delinquents, as the fine was paid in every case of legitimate drunk.

Hugh Keegan was charged with picking pockets, by Police Officer Cole, of the Michigan Southern and Rock Island Railroads. The Officer said that Keegan had been detected in the act of attempting a raid upon the pockets of two ladies, while in the cars of the Michigan Southern road. He was unsuccessful in the operation and was given into charge. In the absence of the necessary witnesses, vagrancy was substituted for the heavier crime, [illegible]

Annie Gray, for stealing a dress from another female, being minus bail in $200, was committed for trial.

James Brown had stolen a watch from a namesake, Pete Brown. [illegible] Court and he was committed for trial.

FAST DAY.

Our Duty—Proclamation by the Mayor—An Inquiry—A Request.

To-morrow is the day appointed by the President of the United States as a period of National humiliation and prayer. The nation needs the prayers of the Christian churches. The armies of the Union are battling for the right, but an arm of flesh does not alone bring victory. Let to-morrow the prayers of a united people ascend to the throne of Grace for a blessing on the national cause: the prayer of faith availeth now as it did of old time. Let us remember how

"When Moses stood with arms spread wide,
Success was found on Israel's side;
But when through weariness they failed,
That moment Amalek prevailed."

We want success; let us pray for it. Not that prayer without work will avail, but that prayer will serve our arms for the work. Let our churches be filled to-morrow, and let all unite as with one heart and voice in prayer, that God will accord to us that for which we have fought—"Peace on the basis of Liberty and Union."

The following proclamation has been issued by Hon. F. C. Sherman, Mayor of Chicago:

Whereas, The President of the United States, in compliance with a certain joint resolution of Congress, has issued a proclamation [illegible]

We have received the following letter of inquiry relative to the services in the churches to-morrow:

"Editors Tribune,—Are the arrangements made by the churches of the city to celebrate the National Fast [illegible]

We request the pastors or wardens of the several churches in the city to send in to the office of the Tribune as early as consistent to-day, notices of the services to be held to-morrow, for publication in our next issue. Several pastors are out of the city, and it is necessary for the congregations to know whether those churches will be supplied or not with pastoral ministration.

DEALING FOR CASH ONLY.

Meeting of Wholesale Grocers—The Cash System Endorsed.

An adjourned meeting of the Grocers Exchange was held at the rooms, No 17 Dearborn street, yesterday afternoon for the purpose of taking into consideration the necessity of some practice in relation to the terms of sale of goods.

The meeting was called to order and the minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

The following preamble and resolutions—laid over from last meeting—were then taken up: [illegible]

On motion the meeting then adjourned.

FUNERAL OF COL. MULLIGAN.

The Services in St. Mary's Church—Sermon and Eulogy by Rev. S. McMullen, D. D.—The Procession Through the Streets—Burial at Calvary.

What a change will a few years bring about in the history of humanity! Man who to-day is, may to-morrow be cut down and cast into the oblivion of death. Two short years ago a procession wended its mighty length through the streets of Chicago, accompanied by bands of music, by banners and regalia, and every insignia of civic splendor. Yesterday morning a procession grander in its splendor and more majestic in its dimensions traversed almost the same streets with the same bands and the same regalia. In each case the object of interest to every mind was the same body, that of James A. Mulligan; but O! how different were the feelings with which it was treated on the two occasions. The first procession was the tribute of a grateful people to a mighty warrior, a pageant of pomp and splendor where every effort was exerted to increase the magnificence of the welcome given to one who was returning home after gallantly risking his life in the service of his country. [illegible]

Yesterday was a day of mourning in Chicago. From an early hour vast multitudes flocked into the central parts of the city from all directions, and long before the time of commencement of the services St. Mary's Church and Bryan Hall were literally packed with eager, earnest humanity. [illegible]

A little before eight o'clock in the morning the Committee of Arrangements, together with the pall bearers, State Officers and officers of the Army and Navy, now in the city, the Judges of the Courts, and members of the Bar, the Mayor and Council and other city officers, the clergy and marshals assembled at the Tremont House and proceeded in a body to Bryan Hall under the direction of Chief Marshal, Col. J. H. Tucker, and were received by Major C. E. Moore and the Guard of Honor then in charge of the hall. [illegible]

THE SERVICES IN ST. MARY'S.

On entering the Church, owing to the fearful crush of humanity which clamored for admittance, it was deemed advisable to exclude all but actual or honorary participants in the ceremonies. As the obsequies commenced Mrs. Mulligan fainted in her seat and for some moments the solemn proceedings were discontinued.

The clergymen present were the Rev. Dr. Dunne, Vicar General; the Reverend Drs. Butler, McMullen and McGovern; Fathers Brennan, Burke, Otis, Waldron, Sullivan, Fitzgibbons, Grogan, Kalvelage and Halligan.

The Interior of the sacred edifice was draped in a simple but appropriate manner: [illegible]

Col. Mulligan to Bishop Duggan: "I am a Soldier, and I obey my General; I am a Catholic, and I obey my Bishop."

The services were commenced by the assembled clergy chanting the office for the dead, after which the solemn requiem Mass was given by Dr. Butler.

THE SERMON.

The discourse was delivered by Dr. McMullen, President of the University of St. Mary's of the Lake, and a fellow-student of the departed. We give the following extracts therefrom:

It is an all-wise Providence who disposes of man's intentions, his actions, and his life. [illegible]

Then all that remains to us of the bravest and truest, we consign to a sacred resting place, a hallowed shrine, a Christian hero's grave. [illegible]

THE PROCESSION.

At the conclusion of the ceremonies at the Church, the coffin was placed upon the funeral car, and at exactly eleven o'clock, the procession, which had been formed in the order published in yesterday's Tribune, left the church and commenced its solemn march to the Railroad Depot. [illegible]

All the arrangements of the day were carried out very successfully. [illegible]

THE COMMON COUNCIL.

On Monday evening a special meeting of the Common Council was held in the Council Chamber, when, upon motion of Ald. J. J. O'Sullivan, resolutions were passed lamenting the death and eulogizing the character of the late Colonel Mulligan, and concluding by offering condolence to the bereaved widow and family.

On motion, the Council adjourned to meet yesterday morning at the Mayor's office, at half past seven o'clock, to attend the funeral.

THE HERO'S LAST WORDS.

The following lines, signed H. R. H., have been handed us for publication:

Harp of Erin, pour thy wailing
Sobs o'er the battle plain;
He who loved thy songs of freedom
Sleeps now among the slain.

'Mid the shock and cry of onset,
Whizzing shot and bursting shell,
Leading on his gallant legion,
Bravely there our hero fell.

Ne'er from mortal lips came utterance
Or a sentence more sublime—
"Lay me down and save the flag, boys!"
It shall live through coming time.

Let the sea-green flag enfold him,
And the banner of the stars
Spread its constellation o'er him,
While he sleeps from toil and scars.

Let the voice of woe be silenced—
Strike a war note wild and shrill;
Let it ring like calls to battle,
Over every vale and hill.

As it rolls across old ocean,
From each sea-washed beach and crag
Sound that cry, so full of grandeur—
"Lay me down and save the flag!"

BOARD OF POLICE.

Report of the Health Officer on Nuisances—Report of the City Attorney.

A meeting of the Police Commissioners was held yesterday, A. C. Coventry, the President in the Chair. There were also present Mayor Sherman, John Wentworth, and T. B. Brown. The record of the last meeting was read and the minutes approved.

Mr. Wentworth said with regard to the Macauley case—the question of the acceptance of whose resignation had been referred to him—he had seen John Lyle King, who would be sworn as to the part taken by Macauley in the matter of the charge against the girl Meisner.

Mr. King read an affidavit which set forth the facts pertaining to the absence of Macauley and the efforts which had been made to subpoena him in the case without success. [illegible]

Mr. Wentworth moved that the resignation of Macauley be accepted, which was carried.

A communication was read from Messrs. Tucker and French asking that James Braman may be appointed special policeman for the Briggs House. The application was acceded to, and Braman ordered to be sworn in.

The President called up the Health Officer's report, with regard to the nuisances in the city, referred to him at the last meeting. Officer Ferry reported the following nuisances as being of a most flagrant character and requiring immediate action. [illegible]

Francis Adams, City Attorney, submitted a lengthy report, explaining the law in the case as affecting the removal of nuisances. [illegible]

The Commissioners were unanimously of the opinion that the ordinance was sufficient for carrying out the health reforms which were needed. [illegible]

It was subsequently resolved that the foregoing resolution should apply to all the nuisances enumerated in the health officer's report, but that separate action should take place in each case.

The President moved that the Superintendent be authorized to assign men to be station house keepers of the different districts. Carried.

The pay roll for the month of July was laid over till the next meeting.

The Board then adjourned.

NORTHWESTERN SANITARY COMMISSION.

Labor, Income and Revenue System—Plan of Organization.

The following circular has been issued by the Northwestern Sanitary Commission. We commend it to the attention of our readers:

The Northwestern Sanitary Commission feels an increasing confidence in the Labor, Income and Revenue System to supply its treasury; [illegible]

E. B. McCagg, Pres. N. W. San. Com.
Cyrus Bentley, Cor. Sec. N. W. San. Com.

Northwestern Freedmen's Aid Commission.

Rev. H. W. Cobb, a collecting agent of this Commission, has been transferred from the country to this city, and will enter upon his labors at once. The Commission bespeak for him the kindly attention of those upon whom he may call. Our work is rapidly widening, absorbing collections as fast as they can be made. With the exception of a few weeks effort in April and May last, no contributions have as yet been solicited in the city. The country has done, and is still doing nobly, and the city needs only the opportunity to do its share.

Rooms, No. 58 Washington street.
John M. Wilson, President.
Jacob R. Shipherd, Secretary.

Court Record.

United States Circuit Court.—Before Drummond, J. Common Law.

388. M'Cook vs Martin et al. Reinstated upon the docket.

Chancery.

564. Brunton vs Leininger et al. Decree entered.

548. Winchester vs The Illinois River R. R. Co. Exceptions to answer heard and taken under advisement.

596. Dows vs The Peoria, Pekin and Jacksonville R. R. Co. Motion to dissolve injunction heard and taken under advisement.

Superior Court.—Before Gary, J. Common Law.

1249. Society for Savings, &c., vs M'Cormick et al. Dismissed.

—— Ferry vs Robinson et al. Leave to sheriff to amend return in summons.

Chancery.

539. M'Chesney vs M'Chesney. Referred to Master.

533. Hemming et al vs Harper et al. Decree entered.

Captain H. H. Aiken.—We are deeply pained to hear of a sad casualty occurring to Captain H. Hector Aiken, Company A, 29th United States Colored Volunteers (Colonel Bross,) and son of E. H. Aiken, Esq., of this city. He was severely wounded in the thigh in the late battle before Petersburg, and the limb has since been amputated. The chances of his recovery are not announced. Captain Aiken was a brave and most efficient officer.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Home for the Friendless.—The monthly meeting of the board of managers for the Home for the Friendless, will be held at the Home on Wednesday, August 3d at 3 o'clock p. m.

☞ Dr. James, formerly of James' Hospital, Custom House street, New Orleans, La., established in 1850, is now permanently located at 86 Randolph street, Chicago, Ill., specialist in diseases of the blood and skin, cures them with a neutralizer, which is a positive cure. [illegible]

☞ All members of Battery B, are requested to meet at 8 o'clock this evening at Room No. 1, Tremont House. A prompt and full attendance is desired. I. P. Rumsey, Captain.
Chicago, August 3, 1864.

Herring Again Triumphant.—At the recent extensive conflagration at Mexico, N. Y., the county safe, manufactured by Herring, stood a severe test. After the fire it was dug out, and its contents found in a perfect state of preservation.

The "Ball" Mower Triumphant.

St. Charles, July 28, 1864.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

The mowing match yesterday between the Ball machine entered by H. S. Champlin of Sycamore, and the John P. Manny machine entered by Elisha Waine of Blackberry, for $100 a side, resulted in the complete triumph of the Ball machine, doing the best work in all kinds of grass, and receiving the unanimous award of the committee.

O. M. Butler.

St. Charles, Ill., July 28, 1864.

We, the undersigned, a committee appointed as judges, at a mowing trial held on the farm of John Elliott, in the town of Campton, on the 27th inst., between the "Ball Machine" entered by F. S. Champlin of Sycamore, and the "John P. Manny Machine" entered by Elisha Waine of Blackberry for $100 a side, say that while both machines did themselves credit, yet after being subjected to the severest test in different kinds of grass, on both rough and smooth ground, we decide that the "Ball Machine" has done the "best work" in every respect, and we therefore award the money to the "Ball Machine."

Samuel L. Adams,
(For Committee,) Chairman of Committee.

Notice.—Inasmuch as there are a great many unauthorized recruiting officers in this city representing the Navy, it becomes necessary for me to issue the following notice:

All officers in this city, representing themselves as recruiting for the United States Navy, are without authority. The only rendezvous in this city being corner of North Clark and North Water streets.

Branch recruiting stations are also established in the Court House Square and at corner of Randolph and Canal streets. These offices being under my immediate command.

After the above notice, all persons illegally recruiting for the United States Navy (not duly authorized) will be reported to the military authorities and so proceeded against.

By order John D. Hardy, U. S. Navy,
Com'd'g Rendezvous, Chicago, Ill.

Attend to it in Time.—That is, never allow Diarrhea, Dysentery, or any Affection of the Bowels to have its own way, or the most serious consequences may result. [illegible] Sold by Druggists everywhere.

A Down Town Merchant having passed several sleepless nights, disturbed by the agonies and cries of a suffering child, and becoming convinced that Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup was just the article needed, procured a supply for the child. [illegible] Price only 25 cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists.

☞ House and Sign Painting, Calcimining, Glazing and Graining. Paper Hangings and Window Shades selling at wholesale and retail at New York prices. F. B. Rigby, 59 Randolph street. Box 5863.

Cure of Catarrh, Throat and Chest Diseases—The New System of Cure—Special Notice.

The remarkable success which has attended the practice of Dr. I. Winslow Ayer, of the Chicago Throat and Lung Institute, McCormick's building, cor. Randolph and Dearborn streets, in the speedy and radical cure of catarrh, throat diseases, asthma, Bronchitis, and curable stages of consumption, is well known to our citizens. [illegible]

Bryant & Stratton's Chicago Telegraph Institute.—The largest institution of the kind in the world! Thirty-five telegraph instruments in constant use. Address Bryant & Stratton, Chicago, Ill.

Metropolitan Hall to Rent.—This Hall is to rent for all the purposes for which such halls are ordinarily used. Terms moderate. Application can be made at the office, adjoining the entrance to the Hall.

☞ Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems.—New and reliable treatment—in reports of the Howard Association. Sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. Skillin Houghton, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

CLOSING DAY.

[Reported by Telegraph, exclusively for the Chicago Daily Tribune.]

New York, Tuesday Evening, Aug. 2, 1864.

Beef Cattle.—The beef cattle market for the week ending to-day, shows a receipt for the week, at all the market places of the city, of 5,281 head. [illegible]

Sheep.—Of sheep, we have 13,000 head reported for the week, [illegible]

Swine.—The receipts of Swine for the week are [illegible]

[To the Associated Press.]

[illegible]

St. Louis Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

St. Louis, Tuesday, August 2.

Tobacco—Active. [illegible]

Flour—Improved. [illegible]

Corn Meal—Advanced. [illegible]

Grain—Wheat—Improved. [illegible]

Whisky—Steady. [illegible]

Vessels Passed Detroit.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

Detroit, Tuesday, August 2.

Up—Bark Reed; schrs Johnson, Wings of the Morning, Lisbon, Titan, Autocrat.

Down—Bark Metropolis, St. Lawrence, Elsworth, Sigel, Fontanelli; schrs M. S. Scott, Bursey, Arnold, Hippogriff, Rainbow, Morton, Alfred, Wauconda, Postalus, Wind N. E.

Milwaukee Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

Milwaukee, Tuesday, Aug. 2.

Flour, more doing; prices lower. Wheat, receipts 34,000; market this morning firm, at $2.13½. On 'change prices receded one cent, closing dull. On 'change, 10,000, at $2.13½. Oats, Corn and Rye dull and nominal. Nothing doing. Wool dull and heavy at 85 cents.

LATER.

Wheat market this evening very quiet, and half cent lower, closing at $2.14 for No. 1 Spring. Sales, 15,000 bushels.

Cincinnati Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

Cincinnati, Tuesday Evening, August 2.

Flour—The market continues dull, and prices are unsettled. [illegible]

Grain—Wheat—Market dull. [illegible]

Provisions—Mess Pork is held at $40.00. [illegible]

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

Bridgeport, Tuesday, Aug. 2, 1864.

Cleared—S. F. Gale, Athens; A. M. Bennett, La Salle, 65,000 feet lumber, 3,000 feet siding.

Arrived—D. Hess, Athens, 45 yds dimension stone; Conveyance, Athens, 90 yards rubble stone; Lady Franklin, Athens, 90 yds do; Eclipse, Lockport, 5,000 bu corn; Imperial, Lockport, 5,000 bu corn; Dolphin, Ottawa, 5,000 bu corn; Tobacco Plant, Morris, 126 tons coal, 18,000 bu corn.

Bridgeport, August 2—9 p. m.

Cleared—Hiawatha, LaSalle, 41,000 feet lumber; D. Harmon, LaSalle, 90,000 feet lumber; Peter and Paul, LaSalle, 90,000 ft lumber; Conveyance, Athens; D. Hess, do; Lady Franklin, do; H. G. Loomis, do; Eclipse, Lockport; Imperial, do; Shamrock, LaSalle, 21,000 machinery for Willow Springs.

Arrived—Algonquin, Utica, 140 tons sand.

New York Stock and Money Market.

New York, Tuesday, Aug. 2.

Money—Active at 7 ℘ cent.

Sterling Exchange—Dull at 279@282 for currency.

Gold—Without material change, opening at 257¾, declining to 256¾, advancing to 258½, and closing quiet at 257¼.

Government Stocks—Without decided change. [illegible]

New York Market.

New York, Tuesday, Aug. 2.

Cotton—Less better at $1.65@1.66 for middling uplands.

[illegible]

New Orleans Market.

Cairo, Tuesday, Aug. 2, 1864.

The steamer Continental, from New Orleans 26th, has arrived. There is a moderate inquiry for Cotton at 5 to 10 cents higher than previous quotations, but holders are unwilling to make concessions. [illegible]

Provisions—Stock provisions light, held firmly—full prices.

Groceries—Old fair Sugar 23c.

Buffalo Market.

Buffalo, Tuesday, July 2, 1864.

Flour—Dull. [illegible]

Oswego Market.

Oswego, Tuesday, Aug. 2, 1864.

Flour—Dull and unchanged [illegible]

Freights—Canal freights lower on grain—flour 60 cents to New York, wheat 19½c, corn 18c. No receipts by Lake.

Philadelphia Market.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, August 2.

Cotton—Firm, at $1.65 for middling uplands.

Flour—Very dull; [illegible]

Groceries—Inactive.

Provisions—Quiet; Lard firm at 21c.

Petroleum—Firmer; crude 50c; refined, in bond, for future delivery, at 85c do, free, nominal at 30@95c.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

Tuesday Evening, August 2, 1864.

The market for cargoes remains quiet and steady—the supply being fully equal to the demand.

CARGO SALES TO-DAY.

Schr Westcot, from Gran[d] River, 75 m feet strip at $20.00; mixed at $16.00—sold by Irish & Fuller; schr Wyoming, from Grand River, 125 m feet strips at $21.00; mixed at $16.00; 80 m lath at $4.00—sold by O. Brewster; schr Helgoland, from Muskegon, % strips at $20.00; [illegible] sold by Mason & Davis; schr William Aldrich, from Two Rivers, 200 m lath—part at $4.00—sold by [illegible]; schr Napoleon, from Manistee, deck load, 40 m feet 22½ fencing at $17.50—sold by Bickford; schr Commencement, from Holland, 40 m whisky barrel staves and heading at $34.00.

The following are the yard prices:

[illegible]

NEW YORK WOOL MARKET.

For Three Days Ending July 30.

[From the New York Shipping List, 30th.]

There has been an increased movement in Domestic since our last, on speculation and for consumption, [illegible]

NEW YORK PROVISION MARKET.

For Three Days Ending July 30.

[From the New York Shipping List, 30th.]

The Pork market has fluctuated [illegible]

Railroad Time Tables.

[illegible]

	Depart.	Arrive.
*Sundays excepted.		†Saturdays excepted.
Mondays excepted.		

MARRIED.

At Nashville, Tenn., at the St. Cloud Hotel, on the evening of the 27th of July, by Rev. Dr. Howell, Pastor of the First Baptist Church of that city, Lieut. JAS. W. RICHARDSON, U. S. A., of Roscoe, Ill., and Miss BELLE JONES, of Henry, Lake County.

DIED.

Killed at the late battle near Helena, Ark., Capt. J. T. LIMBER, of the Third Louisiana Colored Battery. He was formerly Corporal of Taylor's Chicago Battery.

The funeral will take place on Thursday the 4th inst., at 1 o'clock, from Bryan Hall. The members of Battery B and friends of the deceased are respectfully invited. [illegible]

Amusements.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, August 3d, GRAND CONCERT at HELM'S GARDEN, BY THE LIGHT GUARD BAND.

COLONEL WOOD'S MUSEUM.

COL. J. H. WOOD & CO., Proprietors and Managers. A. D. BRADLEY, Director of Amusements.

Last Week of the Season.

MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 1st, and every evening during the week, and on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, will be presented the grand romantic drama of THE DUKE'S MOTTO; or, I Am Here.

[illegible]

NOW ON EXHIBITION, PILATE'S COURT; or, The Trial of Christ, Consisting of twenty life-sized figures in wax, from [illegible]

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

EXTRA ATTRACTION.

Reproduction of the Romantic Spectacle of the SEVEN SISTERS, and engagement of J. E. McDONOUGH, [illegible]

VARIETY THEATRE, 111 and 113 Dearborn street.

G. M. CHADWICK & Co., Proprietors and Managers. T. L. FITCH, Acting and Stage Manager.

Engagement of MR. TOM VANCE, The great Comic Vocalist and Pantomimist. Engagement of MR. LEW SIMMONS, The celebrated Banjoist and Ethiopian Comedian. MISS ANNIE AND WARREN BORDWELL, MISS EMMA AND EDITH WHITING, MISS HATTIE HUNT, MR. PETE LEE.

[illegible]

Auction Sales.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers, 44, 46 and 48 Dearborn st. SUPERIOR FURNITURE, ELEGANT CHAMBER SETS, CHINA, CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE, SILVER PLATED WARE, AT AUCTION.

On FRIDAY, Aug. 5th, at 9½ o'clock, we shall sell at our rooms a splendid assortment of Chamber Sets, in Rosewood, Oil Mahogany and Chestnut. [illegible]

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

FRESH STOCK OF STAPLE Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., AT AUCTION, On WEDNESDAY, August 3rd, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms in Portland Block, corner Dearborn and Washington-sts.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

Excursions.

EXCURSION TO JANESVILLE AND MADISON WIS.—An Excursion to the above named places will come off under the auspices of the Desplaines Street M. E. Church, over the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, on

Wednesday, the 10th of August.

Tickets for the round trip, and good to return to the 24th, will be [illegible]

1864. GRAND 1864.

PLEASURE EXCURSIONS TO LAKE SUPERIOR.

The Splendid Side Wheel Steamers PLANET and MICHIGAN

Will make regular and reliable trips during the season, leaving Rowe's Dock, first dock of Rush street bridge, as follows, at 7 P. M.:

PLANET, CAPT. BEN. WILKINS.		MICHIGAN, CAPT. GEORGE DAVIS.	
[illegible]		[illegible]	

[illegible]

LARGE SALE OF BLOODED STOCK.

Having associated with me in business my sons, (William and Charles E. Brown,) I will sell at public auction, at my residence, [illegible] Thirty or Forty Superior Short-horn Cattle, [illegible] Brood Mares, Colts and Fillies. [illegible] JAS. N. BROWN.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY. DIVIDEND.—[illegible] W. H. BARNES, Sec'y.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—Building for sale very low; to be removed immediately. Standing opposite the Illinois Central Passenger Depot, [illegible]

FOR SALE—The Frame Church Building, [illegible]

FOR SALE—At a low price a team of heavy draft horses, with harness and heavy lumber wagon, all in good order. DAVID GOODWILLIE, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Cheap, two matched Ponies, five years old, perfectly sound and well broke, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A rare chance for a man with a small capital. The whole or one-half of the lease, stock and fixtures of a first-class bakery, saloon, confectionery and fruit store, [illegible]

FOR SALE—$2,000 will purchase a half interest in one of the best located retail grocery stores in the city. [illegible] Post Office Box 1939.

FOR SALE—A choice lot of Horses. [illegible]

FOR SALE—An Eastern Top Buggy, nearly new. Can be bought cheap at ALLEN & TIVERT, Court Place, between LaSalle and Wells streets.

FOR SALE—Wagon stuff consisting of Hubs of every description, Spokes and Felloes, on the dock of Mr. F. A. HOWE, below Rush street bridge, North Side.

FOR SALE—Muley Saw Mill and Machinery, [illegible] address "MACHINERY," Post Office Box 3308, Chicago, Illinois.

FOR SALE—Two hundred tons upland prairie hay, heater pressed. HOPPER, McPHERSON & CO., 20 Market Street.

FOR SALE—A selected stock of Drugs and Medicines, also their fixtures for sale cheap. [illegible]

FOR SALE—The stock, fixtures and good will of a Grocery and Liquor Store, well located and doing a good business. [illegible] Apply at 171 Fourth avenue.

FOR SALE—To Millers. A fine Mill, with both water and steam power; [illegible]

FOR SALE—A fine imported Spanish Jack, five years old, [illegible] Madison County, Indiana.

FOR SALE—A planing and sawing mill, [illegible] Inquire at No. 7 Board of Trade Building.

FOR SALE—Steam Engine and double flue Boiler, [illegible] For sale by SACKETT & CO., [illegible] South Water street.

FOR SALE—Two of Pitts & Brailey's Threshing Machines, all complete and perfectly new. Will be sold cheap for cash. Apply at GROVER & BAKER'S S. M. CO., 115 Lake street.

FOR SALE—At a bargain, a good full 7 octave rosewood case and full iron frame Boston made Piano Forte. [illegible] 136 West Madison street, up stairs.

FOR SALE—A Steam Flour Mill. The subscriber offers for sale the valuable property in Le Claire, Iowa, known as the [illegible] DARLINGTON & CO., Davenport, Iowa.

FOR SALE—Notice to Lumbermen. A rare chance is offered to any parties desirous of going into the lumber trade. [illegible] S. W. WILCOX.

Real Estate—City.

FOR SALE—Business Property. [illegible] TREAT & AYRES, No. 88 Dearborn street.

FOR SALE—House and Lot on Morgan street, [illegible] J. F. STARR, 128 Randolph street.

FOR SALE—Lot on Southeast corner of South Clark and Fifteenth or Springer streets, [illegible] SAMUEL A. SARGENT, Real Estate Agent, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Fourth Avenue Residence. [illegible] Apply to J. L. LEE, 66 Clark street.

FOR SALE—Business and Residence Property. [illegible] A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Office, No. 7 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—On Wabash avenue, near Old street—House and Lot, 20 feet front. [illegible] A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Office, No. 7 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—A very desirable residence, one block west of Union Park; [illegible] Post Office Box 3677, Chicago [illegible]

FOR SALE—U. S. Marine Hospital at Chicago. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Or to exchange for land in the West, [illegible] FRANK CAMPBELL, 139 [illegible] Chicago.

Lost.

LOST—$5.00 reward. Lost or stolen near the Garden City Hotel, a shepherd brown and white Dog. [illegible] 100 South Madison street.

LOST—On Clark street, North Side, a ladies gold watch and chain. [illegible]

LOST—Last Wednesday, somewhere in the city, a Black Morocco Pocket Book, containing papers and bills made out in the name of L. B. Walker, [illegible]

LOST—$5 Reward. Lost on Saturday, July 30th, a Ladies Gold Brooch, with three amethysts. [illegible] 15 South Desplaines street.

LOST—Monday afternoon somewhere between North street, on Clark and Washington, corner of Dearborn, a Memorandum Book, [illegible]

To Rent.

TO RENT—A new two story house 1 lot at Union Park, next door from the corner of Reuben and Fulton streets. Apply to WM. CARPENTER, corner of Reuben and Fulton streets.

TO RENT—For three months, on reasonable terms, the hall on southwest corner State and Randolph streets, [illegible] J. R. SHIPHERD, Box 4467.

TO RENT—Store to rent. No. 37 Lake street, Dutch's Building. Apply to S. L. FERGUSON & CO.

TO RENT—Part of a store, near the Post Office. Address, stating nature of business, P. O. Drawer 5348.

TO RENT—Or for sale a brick residence, pleasantly located and well shaded, [illegible]

TO RENT—The second and third stories in the west store of Cobb's Block, corner of Michigan avenue and Lake street. [illegible]

Estrayed.

STRAYED—From the town of Evanston on Thursday, 28th inst., six fat Cows, three red, two speckled and one yellow—and one bull. A reward of twenty-five dollars will be paid for their return [illegible]

Wanted—Substitutes.

WANTED—Two substitutes. Aliens or veteran soldiers now exempt from military duty, will receive a liberal cash bounty [illegible] WEBSTER & GAGE, 75 Lake street, up stairs.

WANTED—Men for the Army not subject to the draft, for one, two or three years. [illegible] WILLSON & MARSHALL, 62 Clark street.

WANTED—Will pay $800 bounty for representative recruits for one year. Four men are wanted to-day. [illegible] room 11, No. 133 Dearborn street.

WANTED—Substitutes and Representative Recruits. The highest Cash bounty paid, cash in hand. [illegible] Apply at 84 Dearborn street, Room 3. FINLEY & CO.

WANTED—Substitutes and recruits wanted and furnished. [illegible] Post Office Box 3251. G. W. SONHAM & CO., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Substitutes and Representative Recruits furnished by FINLEY & CO., 84 Dearborn street, Room 3. [illegible] FINLEY & CO.

WANTED—Drafted men of the city of Chicago and State of Illinois to know that they can be furnished representatives at the shortest notice, [illegible] W. MURPHY & CO.

WANTED—Substitutes and representatives at the corner of Randolph and LaSalle streets, in the basement. Call and get the highest cash bounty that is now paid in the city. W. MURPHY & CO.

Wanted—Agents.

WANTED—Agents wanted to sell the most "Wonderful Invention of the Age"—an Instrument and full instruction by which any lady or gentleman can take a perfect likeness [illegible] Address M. DE GRAND, 308 Broadway, New York.

WANTED—Agents wanted in every city and town to take charge of a light, pleasant, legitimate business, [illegible] Address FYNE & CO., 308 Broadway, New York.

WANTED—Agents to sell by subscription the "History of Lincoln's Administration." Price $1.50. [illegible] CLARK & CO., Chicago. Box 4751.

WANTED—Agents, Male or female having a few hours daily to spare, can earn $20 to $50 per week, at their own houses, in a business light and highly profitable [illegible] J. J. BALL, Aurora Ill. Box 57, North.

WANTED—Good Agents in every county in the Northwest, to sell Schonberg's Standard Atlas of the World. [illegible] JOHN C. WILCOX, [illegible] E. N. LANDON, General Agent for the West, 182 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Immediately—1000 Agents to introduce our unrivalled new stationery Packages. [illegible] South Clark street, Chicago.

WANTED—We want intelligent agents to sell, by subscription only, Dr. Bovee Dods' new and important work; [illegible] Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—$100 per Month Active and Reliable Agents in the Army and everywhere else. [illegible] GAUGHAN, 116 Broadway, N. Y.

WANTED—Disabled Officers and Soldiers, honorably discharged from the service, [illegible] P. O. Drawer 6004, Chicago, Ill., [illegible]

WANTED—Good Agents to sell a new engraving entitled "Home on a Furlough." [illegible] SAMUEL FIKE, Chicago, Illinois.

WANTED—Agents in every county in the Northwest to sell C. B. Richardson's [illegible] E. N. LANDON, General Agent for the Northwest, 182 Lake street.

WANTED—Agents, Young Ladies, who can sell hundreds of Briggs' Glass Marking Pens, [illegible] E. N. LANDON, Agent, 182 Lake street.

WANTED—Agents. Exclusive territory given to sell Life, Speeches and Administration of President Lincoln, [illegible] E. N. LANDON, General Agent at Chicago, Ill., for the Northwest.

WANTED—$60 per month! I want Agents at $60 per month, expenses paid, to sell my Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners, and thirteen other new, useful and curious articles. [illegible] Address JOHN F. LORD, [illegible]

Real Estate—Country.

FOR SALE—Fifteen choice depot lots, and one village farm, near Chicago. [illegible] L. R. CUMMINGS, No. 138 Clark street.

FOR SALE—A valuable Farm. The Subscriber offers for sale his farm of about 700 acres, situated on the Chicago and Rock Island Rail road and Illinois and Michigan Canal, in Grundy County, Illinois, [illegible] S. J. CHAPIN, Chicago, or C. H. GOODELL, Morris, Ill. NATHANIEL WHITE.

FOR SALE—A Farm of 265 acres with improvements, in Grundy county, Illinois, [illegible] TREAT & AYRES, 88 Dearborn street.

FOR SALE—Choice Farms and Suburban Homes for exchange or for sale on long credit, in THOS. B. BRYAN'S Real Estate [illegible]

FOR SALE—A country seat and farm for sale—one of the most beautiful places in the state of Illinois, [illegible] EDWARD LAWRENCE, Joliet, Illinois.

FOR SALE—Farms and Suburban Homes for sale in Thos. B. Bryan's Real Estate Office, Bryan Hall. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Farms and Suburban Homes for sale in Thos. B. Bryan's Real Estate Office, Bryan Hall. [illegible]

Boarding.

BOARDING—The house 327 South Clark street having recently changed hands is now ready to accommodate a few more boarders. [illegible]

BOARDING—A very desirable suit of parlors with folding doors, also a single suit of rooms with or without furniture for sale, [illegible] at 51 South Carpenter st., West Side.

BOARDING—A pleasant suit of furnished rooms, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, can be had with board at 43 Michigan avenue.

BOARDING—A gentleman wishing board in a private family can obtain the same by applying at 231 (opposite 230) Ontario street. References exchanged.

BOARDING—An unfurnished back parlor with board can be had at 268 Wabash avenue, and also a few day Boarders can be accommodated.

BOARDING—To let, with board, one parlor, unfurnished, and one single room, furnished. Apply at 113 Wabash Avenue.

BOARDING—A large, pleasant front parlor and bedroom attached, unfurnished, and a suit of pleasant front rooms, furnished. Can be procured, with board at 288 State street.

BOARDING—And rooms for gentlemen, at 142 Wabash avenue, between Washington and Monroe.

BOARDING—Two very pleasant front rooms (unfurnished) to let with board, [illegible] at 60 Adams street, two blocks from Post Office.

Wanted.

WANTED—A man as head waiter, at the Garden City House. None need apply unless he is accustomed to the business and strictly temperate.

WANTED—A Wet Nurse. Apply to Drs. COOKE & WILSON, Room 8, Methodist Church Block, between 12 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED—Four heavy horses immediately. Address Post Office Box 4325.

WANTED—A few good day boarders at 119 Adams street.

WANTED—Board by a wife and child, in a private family, three without children. [illegible]

WANTED—A good Cook, Washer and Ironer, in a small private family on the North Side. German or Norwegian preferred. Good wages. Address "J. A.," Drawer 6122, P. O. Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—By a young man from Belfast, Ireland, and for the past [illegible]

WANTED—A situation, by a young man of several years experience [illegible] as check or shipping clerk in a forwarding or Railroad depot, [illegible] Tribune office, Chicago.

WANTED—A suit of rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board for a gentleman and wife, [illegible] Address "H," Box 608.

WANTED—Photographers. [illegible] Address, [illegible]

WANTED—A situation as Clerk, Salesman or Book-keeper, with some good establishment. [illegible] Address C. NORTON.

WANTED—A situation in a drug store by a middle-aged man of good habits, competent to compound prescriptions [illegible]

WANTED—Having enlarged our manufactory, we can now employ an agent in every county to sell our [illegible] COOK & CO., Box 4798, N. Y. P. O.

WANTED—By the advertiser, to purchase for cash, [illegible] J. ARGYLE, Batavia, [illegible]

WANTED—A man, one who has experience in the commission business, speaking the German language preferred. [illegible] 274 South Water street.

WANTED—A situation as Clerk, in any good mercantile business, by a young man. [illegible] 84 Dearborn street, room 3. [illegible]

WANTED—Clerks, Book-keepers, Salesmen, Porters, Bar-keepers, Drug Clerks, Grocery Clerks, Brakemen, &c., [illegible] 84 Dearborn street, [illegible] FINLEY & CO.

WANTED—Men for the Army for one, two and three years, [illegible] J. A. COLBY, 53 Clark street.

WANTED—By a competent house, a first-class Book-keeper, [illegible] P. O. Box 6091, Chicago.

WANTED—To rent, a furnished house for three or four months, [illegible] 211 and 213 Wabash [illegible]

WANTED—Books to post, at night, or other employment, by [illegible]

WANTED—Applications for certificates of Bounty, [illegible] FRANK D. CARR [illegible]

WANTED—To inform the Soldiers that they can have [illegible]

WANTED—At the City Photograph Gallery, a first-class Printer and Retoucher. L. D. PATTON, agent, 145 Lake street.

WANTED—A middle aged lady desires a situation as housekeeper in a respectable family. [illegible]

WANTED—A situation as salesman in some good business house, [illegible] "E M M," Tribune office.

WANTED—A gentleman with cash capital of eight hundred to one thousand dollars [illegible]

WANTED—To rent, by a prompt paying tenant, by the 1st of Sept. [illegible] Care of L. D. PATTON, [illegible]

WANTED—A Journeyman Watchmaker. [illegible] P. O. Drawer 9, Muskegon, Mich. [illegible]

WANTED—A good Blacksmith and two good assistants, [illegible] West Jackson street, [illegible]

WANTED—By a member of Battery "B," just returned from [illegible] Metropolitan Block. [illegible]

WANTED—Two rooms—one furnished and one unfurnished—within ten minutes walk of the Post Office. [illegible] P. O. Drawer 5118.

WANTED—The public to know that Moseley & Co's troupe of photographers continue to operate daily at their Photograph Rooms 136 Clark street, [illegible]

WANTED—Porter at 143 Lake street. One who has had experience in the hardware trade preferred. Good reference required. [illegible]

WANTED—A practical book-keeper and accountant, at present employed in a wholesale house in the city, [illegible] "J G," Post Office Box 4431, Chicago.

WANTED—A practical business man with from $3000 to $5000 cash capital, will find an opportunity to engage in a mercantile or produce commission business with some party already established, [illegible] "W. H. L.," Tribune office, for four days.

WANTED—Recruits for United States service. [illegible] corner of Randolph and LaSalle streets. [illegible] W. MURPHY & CO.

WANTED—Recruits, at the Metropolitan Block, in the basement, corner of Randolph and LaSalle streets. [illegible]

WANTED—To inform the public that [illegible]

WANTED—A man to represent me in the army, who will receive a large cash bounty in addition to that paid by Government. [illegible] Office Box 6234.

WANTED—We want every one [illegible] E. NACHELOR, Kankakee City, Illinois.

WANTED—At the Peoria Boiler and Sheet Iron Works, Peoria, Ill., [illegible] PHELAN & CO.

WANTED—For the Government, in the Quartermaster's Department, [illegible]

WANTED—No humbug but a religious truth. [illegible] C. W. WHITE, P. O. Box 61, Terre Haute, [illegible] County, Indiana.

Wanted—Correspondents.

WANTED—Correspondents. Four of Uncle Sam's fine looking officers wish to correspond with as many young ladies, [illegible]

WANTED—Correspondents. Three young ladies, between the ages of twenty and twenty two, wish to correspond with as many unmarried gentlemen, [illegible]

Found.

FOUND—A ladies' Pocket Book containing a sum of money, [illegible]